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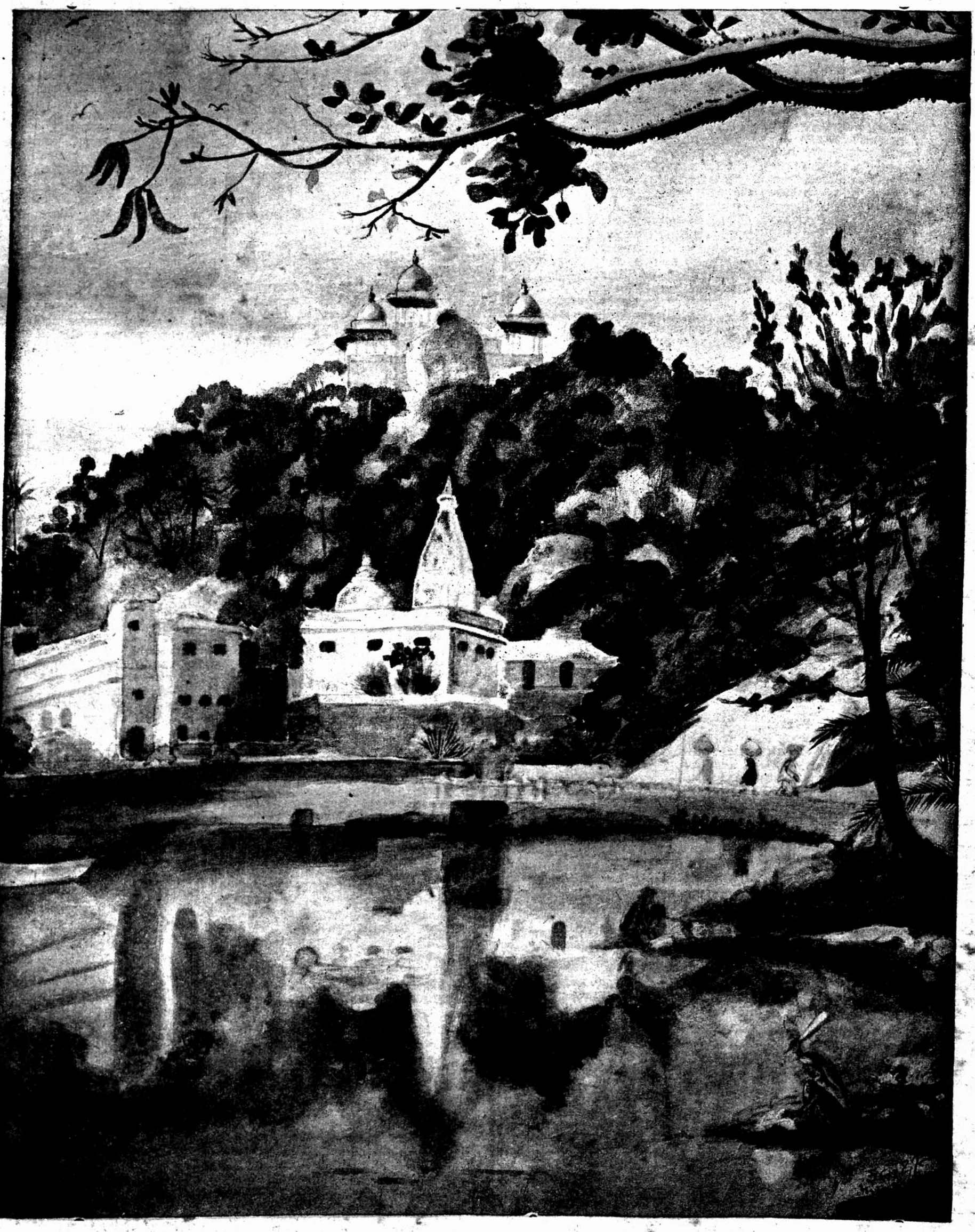

Artist—KALARTHI

Gagged But Not Guillotined!

—the Story of the Indian Press

OUR SHORT STORY

By GERTRUDE MURRAY

WHOSE DAUGHTER?

The pale, green-shaded lamp by the side of the bed cast ghastly shadows on the dying face on the pillow, accentuating the hollows beneath the sunken dark eyes, deepening the lines of unutterable sadness about the lips now slightly parted in the increasing struggle for breath. The heavy dark braids, drawn over the thin shoulders and resting on the white bed-covers, seemed too heavy a burden for the small head.

Yet it was strange that, while the pale green light added to those dreadful lines and shadows on the young face, it nevertheless conferred a look of childishness that the light of day had never discovered there.

Beside the bed, in a cradle, a new-born infant, of quite remarkable beauty, lay gathering its first impressions of life.

To the man who stood by the bed, the whole scene seemed incredible.....incredible that he had ever loved that poor, fading creature—incredible that she had ever glowed with life and hope—incredible that a mere coincidence should have brought him to-day to the side of her whom he had abandoned and well-nigh forgotten during the past six months.

And now she was dying. They had told him that only by a miracle could she live, while the will to do so had left her entirely. She had refused to give any account of herself, save that she was of good family, but had been cast out into the streets by her parents in consequence of the shame she brought on them by a secret love affair. No persuasion could succeed in coaxing from her the name of her child's father, though the clinic authorities had used every means to discover this. This unusual determination in one so near to death had interested one of the doctors to the extent of relating the story to a friend who, moved by curiosity, had asked to see her.

And now he stood by her bed and wondered anew that he had ever loved her to madness for a few fleeting months, until the completeness of her surrender had taken all zest out of the affair for him.

Of a sudden, he saw that recognition had come into her heavy eyes, and a thrill of mingled fear and relief pierced him. He had expected to see hatred, or even joy—but this!—mere recognition.

"I never thought you would come", she said, in a dry, rustling voice as faint as a breeze among autumn leaves—"My dear.....I thank you for coming, after all. Indeed — indeed — I misjudged you!"

She closed her eyes, overcome by the effort of speaking, and did not see the dark flush of shame that her words brought to the face of the man whom mere curiosity over the usual story of a supposed stranger had brought to her bedside.

"Why did you not tell me?" he asked, for the sake of form.

The shadow of an ironical smile stirred the corners of her mouth—

"What would you have done?—married me?"

With an almost imperceptible movement, her thin hand indicated the cradle—

"See—your daughter. How beautiful she is! I am glad, after all, that I have lived to see her. Is she not beautiful?"

The child was, indeed, beautiful. "Your daughter", she had said—the thought seemed remote and almost absurd.

"I am so glad that you have come—for 'her' sake", the rustling voice went on—"She must be all that I could have been, if love had not made me weak. Give her everything, dear, will you not?—love, care, honour.....protect her always.....love her, love her..... my daughter!"

His eyes shifted uneasily. He would have given all he possessed to be out of the room and of the building, but something seemed to hold him chained there.

With a start of anguish he realised that she was speaking again.

"I do not blame you any more—I loved you so desperately—I wearied you.....and you were always afraid from the first day..... afraid of being tied, afraid that people might discover.....I used to hate your cowardice, but now I see that it is a part of you. You could never be different—but still, you have come!"

Though her words overwhelmed him with shame and confusion, it was characteristic of him that he felt neither remorse nor any desire to a tone for the suffering he had caused her.

"—you give me your word that you will care for her always?"—the faint voice was imploring.

"Yes, yes—I swear it! Have I not come to take her?" The words sprang to his lips in his great desire to silence her. Why had he come here, fool that he was? At all costs he must escape from this room whose walls seemed to be closing in on him.

So she would be willing to trust him yet again, the fool! Had he not deceived her times enough?

If she would but cease her idiotic talk and fall unconscious once more before the nurse returned!

"You could not forsake her, I know, but—I am so glad to have your promise. It makes dying so easy—"

"No will to live", the doctor had said.

Well, what had she ever cared about save himself?—to be with him, to love him, to sacrifice herself for him in every way, had been all her life. Small wonder that their separation had taken all meaning out of existence for her. It was really better that she should die, poor soul—women of that type were a burden to themselves and to others.

If he could but leave this room! The atmosphere of suffering, of infinite sadness, of things ended, was almost suffocating him. Once out in the free air, he would be able to shake off anew the frail chains of memory that bound him to this girl.

'Shaking off'! That had always been a great talent of his, thank God! How easily it enabled one to move through life?

The girl's eyes were closed and her face wore a look of utter exhaustion. Strange how life yet lingered, when the heart was broken, the illusions fled, the body drained of all its forces, and the very will to live gone!

If the nurse would but return, he might make good his escape despite his curiosity to see her end. To slip away without a word, from the bedside of a dying woman, would look very odd—which was the thing, above all things, to be ever avoided. The maintaining of appearances was always his chief care and he had proved the wisdom of it. Esteemed, wellnigh revered, by all who knew him, there would be found hardly one to believe readily a slur cast on his character or actions. None, surely, had ever guessed at his attachment to this girl, nor at his callous abandonment of her.

His gaze shifted towards the cradle. His daughter! He had never thought of such a possibility. And she, the fond, foolish creature (how foolish she had always been, from first to last, in the extravagant love, her boundless trust, her surrender and her passionate grief!)—had actually imagined that he would burden himself with a nameless child, for the sake of memories that had lost all vestige of charm! Poor, silly creature!

The child was indeed beautiful. He found himself idly speculating on the woman it might one day become. What was done with nameless children? They were sent out as servants, were they not, after a few years spent in the foundlings' institute? His daughter?

The weary dark eyes were open again now and fixed on him with painful intensity—

"Never griev her—love her—never forsake her—you would never deceive me now?"

His fear that the nurse might at any moment return and overhear her words—his impatience that the dying creature had yet once more revived to recommence her foolish pleadings—his anxiety that she should at all costs be brought to silence—the utter impossibility of leaving the room now, while there was still a possibility of her betraying him..... all these things raised such a feeling of hatred in him that his face became distorted—

"I will do all that you wish—how can you doubt me?—trust me—I swear it—"—he forced out the words with a mighty effort that bathed him in cold sweat.

Suddenly her eyes filled with horror—

"You are lying—" she gasped in anguish—"you always lied to me—how could I have trusted you again?—that was always your way.....the sweet words, the promises.....and—behind it all—the heart of stone that knew no mercy.....even when I knelt to you and prayed to you to kill me rather than leave me—"

She was striving to rise up in the bed. Cold drops, like great pearls, ran down her face. Her expression of utter anguish was more horrible than death. Fascinated with horror, he stood gazing, incapable of movement.

There came the sound of someone entering the room.....all grew black before his eyes.....ages passed, it seemed.....

At last he heard the nurse's voice, calm, collected, strength-giving—

"I was detained by one of the very bad cases. I could not return before. I am sorry, sir. So she is dead, poor soul! Did she seem to suffer greatly?"

His frozen silence seemed to pass for respectful pity. Unperturbed, the nurse continued—

"A great pity for the child. Poor little one!—and so pretty. I suppose there is nothing for it but the foundlings' home. If she had but given the father's name, something might have been done. The fidelity of these women!"

'These women'! The insult to the dead defenceless thing on the bed seemed to pierce through him like an arrow.

He must get out of the room. That was all mattered.

"The doctor asked you to excuse him, sir. He was called away on an urgent case, just as he was coming to join you".

Better so. Thank God for it!

"Such a pretty little creature!—"—would the woman never cease her chatter?

Suddenly it seemed to him that she was gazing speculatively from the child's face to his. The blood seemed to freeze in his veins. He stammered mechanical words..... and knew no more until he saw the chill white walls of the endless corridor stretching before him, and knew that he was out of the room at last.

Slowly! One must not hurry. That would look very suspicious. He must not avoid his friend the doctor, either. A short visit during the next few days to say how much the piteous and unusual case had affected him. It would but be in keeping with his treasured reputation—kind, compassionate, a student of human nature in all its various manifestations.

The corridor seemed endless.

A thin wailing cry fell on his ear. The voice of his daughter.

Child of an hour of sweetness and passion, who might well inherit the charm and grace that for so short a season had made him mad.....might well unite the best characteristics of the two high-bred, intelligent people to whom she owed her being.....one day to be a woman, filled with desire of life and love, beauty and happiness. A foundling! Later, a servant. His daughter!

And on the other hand?—his cherished selfish ease and independence, his reputation for chaste scholarly virtue, the respect and esteem of all who knew him—

He had reached the end of the corridor at last. Before him lay the vast stone staircase.

Sharp and piercing, the child's cry pursued him, accusing, imploring, threatening.

No more conscious of his actions, he fled down the stairs as if pursued by all the devils of hell.

"Sharp And Piercing, The Child's Cry Pursued Him, Accusing, Imploring Threatening..."

First medico: "I've got a patient who I believe could be cured by a shock. What do you suggest" Second medico: "Why not send him in your bill?"

"I'm afraid my 'usband's 'ead piece isn't much good, Mrs. B." "I woundn't say that, my dear. It must be useful for 'is 'at!"

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Gagged But Not Guillotined!

Story Of The Indian Press; Its Growth Despite Official Disfavour

By G. N. ACHARYA

To peep into the future and indulge in prophecy is, at best, a chancy affair. Yet, if one knows how to look before and after and is helped a little by good luck, one can generally make a correct forecast.

But to pursue this principle and seek to visualise the future of the Indian Press, is bound to be a gloomy business. For today the Press in India is passing through one of the most serious crises in its history.

96 Journals Suspended

According to figures quoted at the conference of editors of suspended newspapers held recently, as many as 96 journals were either suspended or suppressed in India during the month of August. About 70 of them have not resumed publication. In the Madras Presidency alone as many as 17 dailies, large and small, have ceased to be, as also that spicy weekly, the 'Sunday Times.' In the Bombay Province half a dozen dailies, ten weeklies and five monthly journals have stopped publication. Of these, the "Vande Mataram" of Bombay, the "Gujerat Samachar" of Ahmedabad and the "Lokashakti" of Poona are important.

Among journals which may claim a more than local importance are to be counted the "National Herald" of Lucknow, the "Hindustan Times" and the "Hindustan" of Delhi, the "Searchlight" of Patna and what I may call the "Indian Express" group of papers of Madras. There are also other papers like the "Matrubhoomi" of Calicut and the "Vishwamitra" published in Delhi as well as Calcutta, which had come to acquire a special importance as being among the moulders of nationalist opinion in India.

Used To Official Disfavour

This sudden and large scale suspension or suppression of papers is not without precedent. Indian journalism is not unused to an uncertain and chequered career. From the very first journal to be started in India, "The Bengal Gazette" (otherwise known as Hickey's journal from James A. Hickey, its proprietor and publisher) which appeared at the end of January 1780, down to this day newspapers in India have generally encountered official opposition and discouragement.

No Press Laws

Of course, the "Bengal Gazette" was but a scurrilous sheet and one need not deplore the fact that the notorious Mr. Hickew was punished first with the loss of permission for his paper to circulate through the channel of the General Post Office and later with a trial for libel on the information of the Governor-General. But Hickey was not the only man to fall into disfavour. As there was no press in India there were no press laws either. But the Governor-General had the power to take away the licence of any individual to stay in this country and deport him to England; and Mr. B. G. Horniman was not the first but the last person against whom such a power has been used. Both Cornwallis who was supposed to be somewhat liberal and Wellesley who was more strict exercised the power and each banished one unfortunate editor.

Dangerous Present For Nizam!

During the administrations of Wellesley and Minto (the first of that name 1807-13) Government dreaded the free diffusion of news to such an extent that the Chief Secretary to the Government of India censured a resident at Hyderabad for his indiscretion in presenting the Nizam with a small printing press and the repentant official humbly wrote back to say that "if the Government still felt any uneasiness about the presence of this dangerous instrument of civilisation at the court of the Nizam he could easily obtain admission to the 'Tosha Khan' (treasure-house) and there so cripple the press as to ensure it never being in a fit state to duty again."

But the tide could not be stopped by the mere process of breaking presses and deporting editors. For there came a day, very soon, when the sons of the soil took the place of the deported editors. In Calcutta and Madras, which saw the birth of many papers long before Bombay, more and more papers were coming up. The "Calcutta Gazette" was started in 1784 under the editorship of Francis G'adwin, a Persian scholar of some repute, followed eight years later by the "Indian Gazette."

"Mumbai Samachar"

In Madras three papers came up in quick succession, "The Madras Courier", "The Hircarrah" and the "Madras Gazette." The last named was the first paper to carry Indian language types but still it allowed only advertisements to appear in Tamil. Very soon the Indian languages had their own papers; the first being the Bengali "Durpun" of Serampore started in 1818. It was only four years later, in 1822 that Mulla Firoz and Fardunji Marzban founded the "Mumbai Samachar" which is still alive and kicking. Strangely enough, English journalism came later in Bombay. In 1838 Dr. Buist founded the "Bombay Times" which was later to become the "Times of India."

Censorship

It is not necessary, however, to go into a detailed history of the Indian press. What is important to note is that restriction on the press by the Government started at a very early date. As early as 1798, only 18 years after Hickey started his journal and at a time when there were not perhaps, even half a dozen journals in the whole of India Lord Wellesley established a rigorous censorship and passed regulation for the guidance of editors and proprietors. A number of regulations designed to control newspapers were passed in 1799, 1823 and 1827.

According to these early regulations no book or newspaper was to be printed or published without a previous licence from the Governor-General in Council. But a persistent and successful agitation carried on by the resident non-official Europeans (who were the only party affected at that stage) led to the passing of an Act in 1835, repealing the old regulations and requiring only the registration of the printer. In 1867 this was in turn replaced by the present Press and Registration of Books Act whose object was to facilitate the proof of publication whenever the ordinary laws were infringed.

Scoop

The removal of hampering restrictions led to the rise of a vigorous and vocal Indian press. The people slowly began to cultivate a taste for newspaper reading and gradually the press began to take interest in current problems.

British, Irish and Russian news mostly monopolised early newspapers. Describing their conception of getting a scoop one chronicler says that on the arrival of a ship from England there was a regular race by the representatives of the press to obtain the latest newspapers from 'Home'. "They used fast row-boats and advanced to places like Kedgeree and others down the Hughli in order to board the incoming vessel and thus be the foremost in obtaining the latest papers."

"Gagging Act"

But with the emergence of papers which did not refer to England as 'Home' other subjects came to have a dominant place in the news and some of the journals even ventured to talk of political rights. This was not viewed with favour by the Government. The result was the Indian Language Press Act of 1878, popularly known as the Gagging Act. But thanks to liberal agitation in England this Act was soon repealed.

The years following the repeal of this Act were momentous in the history of India. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 and, according to some observers, the art and business of journalism, as we know it to-day took its birth along with the National Congress.

This called for reprisals from the Government. They first made an indirect approach. In 1898 the Penal Code was amended and the now notorious section 124 A, which had already been put on the Statute book in a mild form in 1870, had its scope considerably enlarged. A new section, 153 A, dealing with promoting enmity between classes, was introduced as also the security section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The agitation about the partition of Bengal and the rising political consciousness of Maharashtra under the influence of Lokamanya Tilak called forth more direct and repressive legislation. First came the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act of 1908 and then the more sweeping and rigorous Press Act of 1910. Within one year after the passing of the first named Act nine prosecutions were instituted. Seven resulted in the confiscation of presses.

991 Presses Penalised

The Indian Press Act of 1910 was one of the most rigorous and repressive pieces of legislation known to the Indian press. According to one authority it assumed that the printing trade was a dangerous business and made provision for a security to be taken from a newspaper at the discretion of a Magistrate.

No comprehensive figures have been worked but, but certain figures cited in a Memorandum prepared by the Press Association of India in 1919 tell a tragic tale. During the first five years after the Act was passed some kind of action or other was taken against 991 printing presses and newspapers already existing. Two hundred and eighty six of these were warned and their progress blocked. The other 705 were cases of the demand of heavy securities and the forfeitures thereof. To these have to be added 70 other cases of securities and forfeitures of presses and papers started after the passing of the Act. Over 173 new presses and 129 newspapers were stifled at their birth owing to the demand of security which they could not furnish.

(Continued on Page 21)

A Step In The Right Direction

(Courtesy—London Daily Mail)

HAROLD LASKI ANALYSES CHURCHILL

"His Attitude To His Time Is A Grave Anachronism, An Unconscious "After Me, The Deluge" For Which Posterity Will Pay!"

There must be many young Tories in our own time who, as they watch the vigorous hostility of the 1922 Committee to all large-scale innovation are tempted to repeat Canning's well-known "cri de coeur" the "stupid old Tory Party."

We are in one of those periods of which Peel spoke when he was Prime Minister and wrote to a friend "that the tone of public opinion is more liberal than that of the Government."

Great issues are before us, and Mr. Churchill seems content to meet them not with the ideas they seem inherently to involve, but with those of a generation which the war has already made ancient history. What is the reason for his contentment?

The answer is not a simple one. Mr. Churchill, like Disraeli, is not the leader the Tories wanted, but the leader whom events have compelled them to accept. Like his predecessor, he has made one of those early pilgrimages into Radicalism which he will never be able quite to live down, for the hard core of his Party only forgives flirtation with ideas that are beginning to be forgotten. He is uneasily aware that he is still half a leader on sufferance, and that there are many of his back-benchers who sigh with regret for the days when Mr. Chamberlain refused to prick them into the insurgency of thought. Having come, at long last, into the uneasy possession of 10, Downing Street, Mr. Churchill cannot forget either the loneliness of his Cassandra-years from 1933-9, when he suspected that his career was over, or the first weeks of his administration, when he was cheered only from the Labour benches. He is, after all, nearly seventy years of age; and to achieve a reputation for solidity among those to whom every innovation is a threat seems better than to set out once again upon his travels.

Victim Of Own Rhetoric

Mr. Churchill has been for something like forty years a brilliant "condottiere" in our politics; and it is the habit of his type to look to conventional respectability as the voyage draws to its close.

It is a far cry from the Disraeli of "Young England" to the detached, almost cynical, aloofness of the later period when the fatigued adventure was content to let Mr. Cross transform the eager dreams of his springtime into the pedestrian utility of improved sanitation; but it is hardly more distant than the change from the eager, young, rebellious aristocrat who explained to enthusiastic audiences in the Free Trade Hall at Manchester the unity of his Liberalism with all that was best in the Socialist creed to the later period when the preoccupied strategic leaves the social foundations of his schemes to be defined by Mr. Erskine Hill and the 1922 Committee.

Partly, I suspect, it is temperament, and partly, also, the special environment in which a Tory Prime Minister lives who sees the dismay of his followers as the tidal waves of revolutionary war wash away so many of the ancient and marks with which they are familiar. In his temperament, like most great orators, Mr. Churchill has always been the first victim of his own superb rhetoric. Having habit rather than philosophy as the basis of his ideas, he improvises conviction with a fury which makes him deaf to the give-and-take of discussion. He rarely considers what his critics are saying; he uses the silence to which their utterance reduces him at times only to strengthen the initial position he has chosen to assume. He deserts it only when the pressure of events has so obviously—as with India or ministerial reconstruction—made it untenable that even his reckless energy cannot mistake the abyss at his feet.

Nor is there anything reflective in his temperament. His imagination has always been fed externally. It is tangible events, things he has himself seen or experienced, which lead him to decision. The actual sight of what the victims of aerial bombardment have suffered will arouse in him at once the impulse to action; but the unseen suffering of the underprivileged masses hardly registers itself upon his mind. Like most great Parliamentarians, moreover, the impersonal forces of history are strange to him; he understands Mr. Attlee, but not Socialism; Mr. Bevin, but not trade unionism; Stalin, but not that Leninism which Stalin has turned into a remorseless sword. The things he deals with must be at hand; it is to-morrow's debate, the battle in June for which he must prepare in January, that he can understand. Temperamentally, too, like all Prime Ministers in a war period, he unconsciously yields to will the primacy over mind.

Incapable Of Long View

He thinks of the crisis of our time as the outcome of Hitlerism; he does not pause to consider that Hitlerism is the outcome of the crisis of our times. He has no cannon of judgment for the age, he sees in it the clash of wills, but not the meaning of the ideas behind the wills. So that, temperamentally, he is incapable of the long view; he does not catch a glimpse of the day after to-morrow. Like the romantic soldier he so essentially is, his vision is set by the geography of the battlefield on which the guns are roaring; he is impatient at the occasional voice which asks him to throw his glance beyond its horizons. He lives always in the moment of the great actions he directs; the relevance of those distant perspective which will ultimately determine their meaning has no power to attract his attention.

Set such a man, vivid, impulsive, passionate, deeply interested in himself as the embodiment of contemporary British history, in the environment in which a Tory Prime Minister whom birth has linked to the central, and still powerful, aristocratic tradition of this country, and the problem of Mr. Churchill is defined. It is not easy, under any circumstances, to argue with a Prime Minister, least of all in wartime; for, in our Parliamentary system, the dissidents must either give away or provoke a crisis of which they dare not lightly risk the outcome. He hears criticism in Parliament; but a victory or a manoeuvre in personnel will almost always make the division safe. He is pressed in the Cabinet; by skilful selection of the lesser evils he can always postpone the major concessions sought. He hears the Socialist case, not in that intimate life where ideas are weighed and measured, but in that public debate where phrases like "victory" and "national unity" are a skilful anodyne for thought.

THE MIRROR OF VICTORY.

Courtesy—"News Chronicle"

Two Failures

His Labour colleagues are temporarily in his inner world but not ultimately of it. The things they press for sound like distant echoes of the things that at ten thousand dinner tables or a thousand pleasant week-ends at a great country house he has so often declared impossible. With his heart set on the preservation of ancient splendour, traditions he loves, institutions which have made him so much of what he is, how can he listen to the voices which urge him towards principles which threaten their foundations? How much the less when a hundred powerful influences from the only world he loves and understands tell him that in the maintenance of the going concern he preserves the inheritance to the future?

There are two things Mr. Churchill, with all his great gifts of heart and head, has therefore failed to understand. The first is that the foundations are gone of the order he is bent on preserving; the problem now is the nature of the order that is to take its place. So that his attitude to his time is a grave anachronism, an unconscious "apre's moi le deluge" for which, no doubt, posterity will mainly pay but which, also, will have an immense effect upon its judgment of his place in history. The second is that he is repeating the mistake that Peel made with the Tory Party—he is failing to educate it to understand the new world into which it has entered. He is leaving it with the conviction that, when the tempest has passed, the ancient landmarks will still be standing, instead of preparing it for the adjustments their disappearance will then compel.

He is content to move within limits traced for him by men and interests who kept him out of office until the twelfth hour and struck instead of insisting that he has no task so fundamental as to set for them the limits within which they must move.

For the inescapable logic of the massive events of our time—the Russian Revolution, the advent of Mussolini and Hitler, the betrayal of France by privilege, the conduct, everywhere, of supreme resistance to aggression by ordinary workmen in Warsaw, and hardy peasants in Jugoslavia and Greece—he substitutes the broken insights of the men who, even as late as June, 1939, thought that there was some side-door in history through which they could pass to accommodation with Hitler. He listens to the men who were deaf to his long warnings as though they spoke from the heart of that common people whose will to freedom is, in fact, the only sure foundation of his own power.

A Vain Hope

I do not know whether it is too late for what is being said in camp and factory, in aerodrome and mine, to penetrate the walls of that fortress in Downing Street where Toryism has scored its greatest triumph since 1917, when it made the flexible and audacious mind of Mr. Lloyd George its prisoner. It well may be too late. There is an obstinacy in Mr. Churchill which too often makes him regard the different outlook as the hostile attack. Combative and pugnacious by nature, he is slow to re-examine the foundations of his outlook. Nature has made him a doer rather than a thinker; and he has always been the victim of deeply illogical loyalties he has never analysed.

Perhaps the tragic proof in India that a failure to innovate in time exacts, as Ireland has exacted, immeasurable cost may persuade him even yet to see the importance in a revolutionary war of the revolutionary implication.

That importance was stressed by Kropotkin in a sentence that Sir Stafford Cripps might well bring to Mr. Churchill's notice: "A revolution," he wrote, "must from its inception be an act of justice to the ill-treated and oppressed, and not a promise to perform this act of reparation later on. Otherwise, it is sure to fail."

The problem Mr. Churchill has to solve is whether he can teach the party he leads in time that measures of social justice are the foundation of successful strategy.

(—"New Statesman And Nation")

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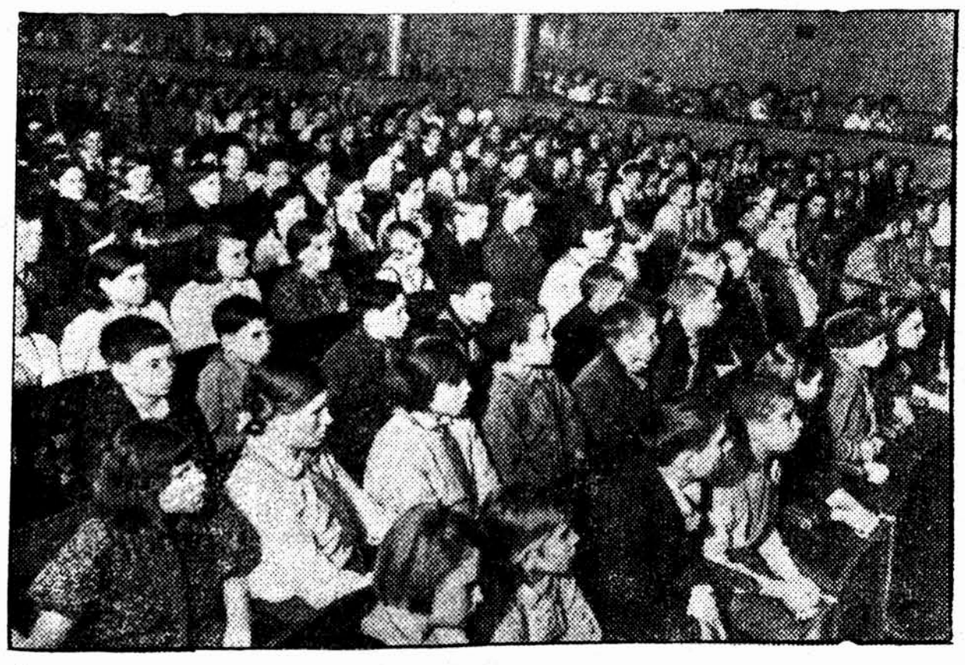


Children's Theatre In Moscow

Education For Citizenship

"There Is No Substitute For Mother's Love," Said Lenin; So Soviet Schools Supplement, Rather Than Supplant, The Home Training

By D. G. TENDULKAR

The aim of the Soviet education is to give an understanding of socialism to 175 million peoples of the Union, to generate in them an enthusiasm for the building of it. Without the co-operative mind and spirit, how can one live in a co-operative society? To this end every institution in the country is utilized. They are all schools in which the people "learn by doing."

The Soviets are schools of Government in which 1,300,000 deputies are learning to rule; the courts are schools of law, in which tens of thousands "lay-judges" are learning to judge by judging. To giant schools are schools of industry in which the peasants are learning to work with machine and with one another. And so on to the more scientific field of education. It consists not merely of the formal school system reaching from creches to university but also through theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries, art galleries, etc. The press and radio are also important agencies in the drive for re-education of 175 million people. They are all integral parts of one tremendous movement which aims to mould a new type of citizen and to fire him for full and free development of every individual.

Child Education

Lenin repeatedly called for the release of mothers from the constant care of the children. The entrance of millions of women into public life makes it a necessity.

The Soviet State has always paid a great attention to the welfare of children, even in the difficult years of famine following the last war.

One of its first acts was to introduce a decree for general education and the number of school children has increased from 8 million in 1913 to 32 million at present time.

But even before school, the problem of the child is considered. The aim of the state is to provide adequate care for the children while ensuring the greatest possible freedom from unnecessary cares for the parents. Thus where women work there is a network of creches and kindergartens which care for their children. Here the youngsters are looked after by trained nurses, are brought up in the society of others of their own age. Here they learn the elementary habits of cleanliness and hygiene. In any Russian town in summer a common sight is "crocodile" of kindergarten afe walking in parks and gardens in the care of trained nurses.

Upto four years of age children may be taken to creches. There are day and night creches, where parents may leave their children on the way to work. Evening creches for mothers going to meetings and theatres; university creches for student mothers while in their class-room and libraries; seasonal creches when the harvest mobilizes every one to work in the fields; twenty-four hour creches in the parks and railway stations. Usually the one who brings in the child undresses it and hands it naked to the nurse who after a bath or sponging places it in a play-room. If it is a breast-fed infant the mother returns at stated intervals to nurse it. The others receive two light breakfasts, a dinner and tea. They are daily examined by a doctor. The object of the creches is not only to give proper care to the children but to teach mothers to do so.

Creches are not only nurseries but training schools for the children. Taking the children at their most formative period they seek to educate them in correct habits of mind and body and prevent the forming of wrong ones that will have to be broken in later life. There are separate rooms for infants, for creepers and crawlers and for the three-year olds. The children are divided in group of ten and training goes on under the watchword. "Do not do anything for child that a child can do for itself." To teach self-control as soon as possible they are taught to hold crayons, to pour water from one jar to another without spilling it. To make them self-sufficient they hang up their own clothes, put away their playthings. With circling games and building blocks so big that it requires two or more to handle them they learn the value of collective effort. To insure rest and solitude, there is a room to which the child may go when tired.

Kindergartens

About the same routine is followed in the kindergarten for ages from four to seven; to prevent contagion, street clothes are changed into school-clothes; heads are usually close-cropped or shaven; each child has its own glass, tooth-brush, soap and towel. There are plenty of books gay coloured, story books to be read aloud by the teacher about the lives of children in far away lands. Children are encouraged to create their own stories and games and to make their own toys. They model birds and cattles, build ships and airplanes and tractors. They draw a lot—houses, ships, flowers, etc.

No Substitute For Mother's Love

While the creches and kindergartens are regarded as indispensible, it is not the Soviet view that children should be entirely separated from their families They proclaim: "There is no substitute for a mother's milk or a mother's love." They do not supplant the home but supplement it.

Children emerge out of kindergarten prepared for next step in life. For the older children, public services are divided into two parts, which are closely interconnected. On the one hand there is the normal educational saystem of room school to university; on the other there is a great variety of leisure time organisations catering for the young people.

"Pioneer Palace"

In the parks of Moscow and other cities, there are children's sections with pets' corner, library and games. Instructors in various hobbies are always present paid by the public authorities for their services.

At the same time, an institution called "Pioneer Palace"—usually some great house of the old regime—which is organised for every conceivable hobby in which young people delight—engineering, natural history, aviation, and model railways; dancing, singing painting, sculpture and photography; outdoor sports, gymnastics, chess and draughts. Admission is not open to every child, but to all those achieving a good standard in their school work with a number of 'difficult' children, whose teachers prescribe the Pioneer Palace as a likely method of turning their superfluous energy along active lines.

Children's Threatre

In certain town a development of recent years has been the building of children's railways, entirely operated by children, in the parks. And in Leningrad and Odessa are children's ports, with a fleet of small ships entirely at the disposal of the young people.

The Soviet Union is the only country with its children's theatres, of this there are nearly hundred, with their own plays specially written for the young spectator. Children's cinemas, with special films, are rapidly developed.

For years the city authorities, the schools and the trade unions have developed a system of summer camps for the school children. Here with nurses, a doctor and teachers in attendance, 2 million children have spent their holidays every summer. Now they are being organised on more permanent basis for war evacuees.

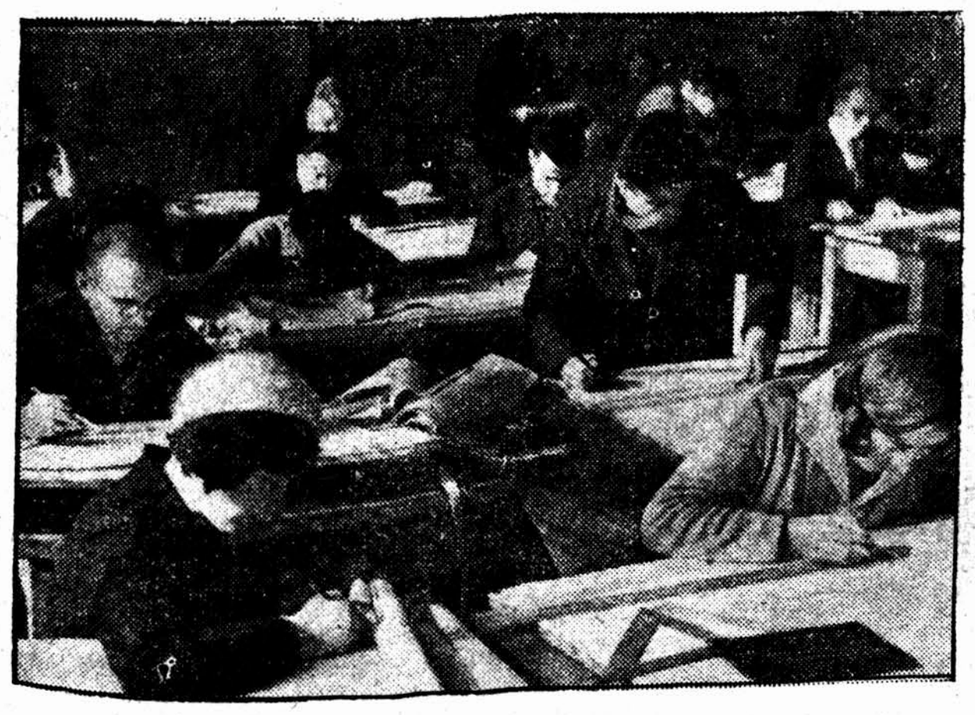
Elementary And Secondary Schools

Before 1917 Russia was a country of 80 p.c. illiterates. To-day it is 80 p.c. literate.

Over a period of twenty-four years a backward, uneducated people have become educated. And not only in Russia, but in more backward Asiatic Republics, such as Uzbekistan and Turkmenia, progress has been even more rapid than in the centre.

The educational ladder in the Soviet extends from creche to university, technical school and adult education. While the creche and kindergarten services are at present limited to the children of women who work, the elementary and secondary schooling in the town extends from the age of eight to the age of eighteen. Boys and girls attend the same

(Continued on page 18)



Engineering Students

Agriculture Students practicing Survey Work.

LUNCHING WITH ELWIN

By D. F. KARAKA

Lunching with people leaves a taste in one's mouth. Sometimes you remember the food. Sometimes the conversation. Sometimes the individuality of the person with whom you had lunch.

Verrier Elwin belongs to this last category. Now and again—once in a while—Elwin comes to Bombay from his Gond or Baiga hideout to pay a fleeting visit to Bombay. I think he regards it as a sort of interval or interlude from civilisation.

I have never been able to have a serious talk with Elwin. I have seldom been able to discuss anthropology with him—chiefly because till a few years ago. I didn't quite know what anthropology was "the science of" or "the study of." Now I've got a rough idea. To put it simply it deals with a lot of backward people who are only backward because they are not forward. It's the sort of people who would not, for instance, dare to do the Conga at the Cricket Club. More, the type who would have the audacity to de-Bateman Bateman and ask for a glass of milk in the Cafe de Paris.

* * *

This time, however, I did get Elwin to tell me something, about what was happening in his home way up in the wilderness. Of course, the most important item of conversation was about his son —October born—Jawahar. "What does he look like? I asked Verrier. "He looks a little bit like Churchill so everyone says, he replied. And added: "Rather odd that one should say that Jawaharlal looks like Churchill." Jawahar-Elwin is a remarkable child. He is an experiment which may help to shape the destiny of the world—the answer to Kipling's East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet. Jawahar is to be brought up as an Indian. "And a Hindu", Elwin added, "not in the orthodox sense but rather as a non-Christian. I'm not a Christian any more, you know

"Whta have you planned for him?"

"It's difficult to plan ahead in a world like this. It depends so much on what happens to the world after the war."

So that Jawaharlal's future can be described as being uncertain.

* * *

Elwin has just finished working on his book "Gotu"—this is a matter of some 1,000 pages, if I remember right. Incidentally, the Gotu is a sort of Co-ed Club, where the unmarrieds gather, because it is regarded as immoral for an unmarried girl to sleep in the same house as her married parents. So she goes to the Gotu, where she sleeps in turn with all the boys of the Gotu—this to avoid pregnancy and to eliminate jealousy. Out of 2,000 cases he examined, Verrier Elwin said he found only 27 because pregnant. Then when a boy or girl has been some six years in the Gotu, he or she gets married. Marriages are always arranged Romance and Love don't enter into it. The parents arrange the match with a boy or girl from a neighbouring village, who has likewise been in a Gotu. Marriage with a virgin is regarded as unsound and likely to fail because of the girl's or man's inexperience. These arranged matches are successful, Elwin found and out of 2,000 test cases only 40 odd had failed. Divorce is easy, too easy. The whole outlook on marriage of the aboriginals was, according to Elwin, practical and healthy.

* * *

Elwin has recently been taking films of the people among whom he lives. From what I hear, these pictures should be most interesting and they should be widely shown in this country, in which one half doesn't know how the other half lives. It would be the most interesting film shown in India for quite sometime. Somehow I always find it necessary to urge Elwin to such things, because I find that (1) he is always an idealist and has no commercial sense and (2) he is far too modest about his achievement.

Elwin is in many ways one of the most interesting results of the impact of West and East. A typical Oxford Don, he began life under the influence of the Church, which he rejected to practice and preach the greater Christianity, which had no trimmings and trappings, no ceremonial and prejudice, no chains to encrust freedom. He has been arrested in India.—though not jailed. He is in many ways more Indian than true Indians. He is more than just a Orientalized Western Gentleman. He has got India in his skin and in his blood. It's a strange grafting of one civilisation on to another.

Many people regard Verrier Elwin as an anthropologist. They regard him as a sort of book-worm scholar, a research student. Somehow I find him more interesting than that. I find that even in spite of the secluded life he leads, he still retains that appreciation of good things without which the world would be too drab, too cold, too damned uninteresting. His conversation is varied and his interests are equally so. He has a versatile mind capable of changing on to any subject one talks on. His background is still that of Oxford with its dreaming spires and the river and that Gothic environment in which he spent his early days. Without that I doubt very much if he could have got so near the Gonds and sunk into their way of living to be called by them as he is called, "Burra Bhai." And that is important. For in the old days a white man managed to get himself called a "sahab" in India and still gets called a "b—foreigner" in China!

RAILWAY THROUGH HELL!

By EMIL LENGYEL

Unheralded to the world, railway tracks are being laid across the most forbidding desert country in all the world—the Sahara. Working under a blistering sun that sends the mercury up to 130 degrees in the shade, thousands of refugees from Hitler-occupied Europe are working feverishly to complete the 2,200-mile Trans-Saharan Railway line that will connect North Africa with French tropical Africa.

Officially, it is France that is building the railroad, and already more than five billion francs have been appropriated by the Vichy government for its construction. But actually the Nazis are the real builders—and the line will serve their interests rather than those of France. The completed line will enable Hitler to ship troops overland to the strategically important port of Dakar, situated on the South Atlantic Ocean at the furthermost point of Africa's "bulge" to the west. From there, fast bombers may reach Brazil in less than six hours. From there, too, Hitler will be in an excellent position to menace the British life-line of shipping around the Cape of Good Hope.

Parts of the line already are in existence. From the shore of the Mediterranean a railroad stretches southward through France's North African territory of Algeria to the city of Colomb-Bechar, lying on the southern slope of the Atlas. And from Dakar another line runs eastward to the town of Segou, in tropical Africa. It is to connect these two short roads that the vast Trans-Saharan line is now being built.

From Colomb-Bechar the new line winds down to the level of the Sahara itself, which is a fairly high plateau, stretching into the infinite about a thousand feet above sea level. The tracks are being laid in the desert of rocks and pebbles, and not of sand. The sandy wastes—called "ergs"—extend to right and left at some distance from the line. It would be impossible to lay tracks there, since the ground is constantly shifting and the powdery dust would bury the line overnight. In the stone desert, however, the engineer's task is comparatively light. He can lay his tracks on the ground and does not have even to build embankments for hundreds of miles. True, storms deposit sand here, too, but it is no greater problem than snow is on ordinary railroads.

The problems of water and fuel have been solved with great ingenuity. Diesel engines will be employed, whose water consumption is so little that they can carry all they need across the desert. The French have dubbed the Trans-Saharan the "peanut line," because it will use fuel oil distilled from peanuts, the most important export article of all French tropical Africa. A speed of forty miles an hour will be maintained on the entire run, while the maximum will be seventy miles. The trip from the Mediterranean to the Niger will take two days. As a temporary field railway, the Trans Saharan may be rushed through in six months. As a permanent line, its building will take three years.

Twenty thousand Spaniards and an undisclosed number of wretched refugees from the nations Hitler has overrun are building the desert line. The Spaniards fought in the Civil War and were subsequently interned in France. Some of the other labourers were members of the French Foreign Legion or had volunteered in the war against Hitler. Their daily wages are the equivalent of three cents. All day they get only two litres of water for their washing and drinking. Many are stricken with tropical disease, and all are infested with vermin. Most of them sleep in holes scooped out of the bare earth, and cover themselves with rags of canvas.

Several accounts of the unimaginably horrible conditions under which the white slaves of Vichy toil in building the railway for Hitler have recently appeared. One in the American newspaper "P. M.", is by an anti-Nazi German refugee who joined the French Foreign Legion to fight Hitler, but on the fall of France was sent to the infamous hell called Bou Afra, the centre for the Trans-Saharan Railway workers. He says:

"Bou Afra is 600 miles from Meknes and about 300 miles south of the Mediterranean coast. Until two years ago there was a law that no Europeans might work there, or in its surrounding territory, because the climate was considered too terrible—blinding heat by day, bitter cold at night—for anyone to stand unless they had been born to it. But when the Spanish Loyalists streamed into France the regulation was abolished, because the French wanted to use Spanish refugees as labourers.

"Bou Afra is a village of 30 Arab huts and a huge military encampment that looks like a badly executed Hollywood setting. There were barracks, but they hadn't been cleaned out for decades. They were so infested with million of insects that it was impossible even to go inside."

He and his fellows were put to work on the railway:

"This was our daily schedule:

5 a. m.—Reveille.

5-30—Breakfast of one sardine, three slices of bread and ersatz coffee.

6 to 12—Work.

Noon—Lunch of dishwatery soup, some meat bones, lentils or beans, usually with a little sand mixed in. On holidays there was a ridiculously small helping of potatoes added.

1 to 4 p. m.—Rest, because the heat was so unbearable it was impossible to work. We could do nothing but lie in our tents apathetically.

4 to 8—More work, which sometimes ended long after dark.

9—Dinner, exactly like lunch, only a little less.

"Food was not only scarce but of the worst quality. It was always icy cold because the kitchens were in Bou Afra and the food was brought out along the line in trucks.

"We were paid exactly 1 franc, 25 centimes per day. What penury that meant for us you can judge from this list of prices we had to pay:

One packet of cigarettes—3 francs 50 centimes (2-3/4 days' work)

A glass of lemonade—2 francs (1-2/3 days' work).

Five razor blades—6 francs. 25 centimes (5 days' work).

One piece of shaving soap—15 francs (12 days' back-breaking labour).

"We were literally slaves, without money enough to buy even the simple necessities of decent living, without the possibility of saving enough money to finance escape.

"And the work was exhausting labour of the heaviest sort. Two categories of men were required, either to dig up eight cubic yards of stone a week or to break up six cubic yards of big stones into little ones each week."

The conditions deteriorated and treatment by the officers grew harsher. The men decided to strike, but were told that if they did they would be sent for disciplinary action to Colomb-Bechar:

"Colomb-Bechar is the hottest place in Morocco. Its regime is infamous for the brutality of its punishments and the strictness of discipline. The authorities there have shown devilish brilliance in devising punishment. Here is one that is often imposed, called the "pelete" punishment.

"Every legionnaire has a canvas-covered wooden knapsack slung from two leather shoulder-

(Continued On Page 21)

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ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Art A Common Heritage

OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF INDIAN ARTS—SCRAP OFF RELIGIOUS LABELS—TEXT BOOKS OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF ART—EDUCATION AND CULTURAL SYNTHESIS

Mr. Dennis Stoll pays, in his article entitled "The Graces of Indian Music" that appeared in a recent issue of the "Asiatic Review", a glowing but deserving tribute to Indian music when he observes, "the music of India offers us longer and lovelier melodies than perhaps any other music in the world." Such a tribute emanates only from those who have succeeded in understanding the complex technique of Indian music and in capturing its intrinsic beauty. Every fine art of India has touched its high-water-mark, but those who graze its surface, pick up a few catch words and base their judgment on them do more injustice than justice to it.

Inter-Relationship

The obvious causes of failure to appreciate the beauty, distinctiveness and magnitude of any art of India are its perfunctory and superficial study, its isolation from other arts and an approach to it from the angle of European art. Realisation of the fundamental unity of and interrelationship between the various arts is the first essential of the critical study of any of them. It is distinctly stated in one of the art-treatises that the knowledge, in order of succession, of vocal music, instrumental music, dance and painting is indispensable to the knowledge of iconography. The truth underlying this cardinal principle will not need verification if one views Indian art with the Indian and not European eyes.

In India dance has been defined as one of the three synthetic elements of music. The art of Abhi naya, which is the basis of dance, opens a glorious chapter of symbolism in Indian art. It should be pertinently noted that the symbolic gesture-language is not of a commonplace pantomimic nature. Painting and sculpture require, for their interpretation and successful execution, intimate knowledge of the symbolic gesture-language and facial expressions, graceful poses and attitudes, distinctions of "nayakas" and "nayikas" and the iconographic principles. In order to capture the beauty of Indian art one has to raise the golden lid of symbolism under which it lies hidden.

Place Of Decoration

Another important aspect of Indian art which is disdained by the streamlined modernist is its decorative tradition. Mr. Dennis Stoll expresses the view that "in Indian art ornaments are as important as the realities" and "it is almost impossible to tell where ornament ends and reality begins." The Indian mind is instinctively and highly susceptible to the charm of ornamentation, consequently decoration is found to be a normal expression of Indian life and an essential element and not a superfluity of Indian art.

The treatises on poetics prescribe definite rules, standards and limitations of decorative treatment. Sanskrit poetry owes not a little of its richness and refulgence to its decorative content Since art is poetry in a different medium, ornamentation happens to be its logical concomitant. The artist, like the poet, has an irresistible propensity towards expressing himself in the decorative way; but he does not overstep its limitations and does not overburden the substance of his art with extravagant embellishment. Decoration if judiciously exploited, enhances the beauty of a work of art. It is not the negation of reality. It is a poetic way of expression which emphasises reality. When Indian art is approached as poetry, irrespective of its medium, its decorative content will appear to be one of its essentials.
to be one of its essentials. Indian art, shorn of its decoration, will resemble a plant which has shed its leaves and flowers.

Codes And Classification

Some of the theorists and theologians of the West have misrepresented the art-history of India by driving in it the wedges of sectarianism and communalism. An approach to the problem of Indian art in its true perspective presuppoces its extrication from the welter of its classification on a religious basis. The subject-matters pertaining to or the symbolisms and conventions introduced during the different religious epochs do not justify suspension of the religious labels round the neck of art. Indian art has derived, irrespective of the religion or sect it has served, its authority and sanction from the art-codes, which should be regarded as secular in spite of the linguistic medium.

While writing in the "Kesari" of Ceylon of April 10, Mr. George Keyt says, "We know that when we use terms like Christian art and so forth we merely do so for the sake of convenience" and then he clarifies his view-point by adding, "art cannot be fettered in any way." And Indian art was quite unfettered. The different religions and sects have imposed their own subject-matters on it, but none of them has formulated its own system of any art based on entirely new principles and theories. Indian art has, from its beginning in the hoary past, retained its continuity and consistency through ages. It is one and indivisible.

In the course of his address to a meeting convened under the auspices of the Cultural League, Vellore, in July Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is reported to have said that there is no question of language in music. What he probably meant to convey was that art has its own language which is intelligible to those whose ears are attuned to it. India stands unique as regards the evolution and elaboration of the language of art which has almost touched its peak in symbolism and she has, further, affirmed the truth that the development of art depends, to no small extent, on dissemination of its language.

One of the outstanding features of Indian art is its solid background in the art-codes in which are enunciated its principles and theories. But codification is not fettering of art. It leaves an ample scope for the creative artist for the exercise of his inventiveness and technical skill and provides safeguards against exploitation or mutilation of art by the amateurs, adventurers and imposters. The art-codes are the text-books of the language and literature of Indian art. They initiate the artist in the technique of his art and the connoisseurs as well as the lay patrons in appreciation of art. The revival of Indian art, will, therefore, be superficial and incomplete if it is divorced from its irrevocable literary basis.

"Bridal Light"—A Dry-Point by Mr. H. P. Patel

Then And Now

Interrelationship between the different arts was one of the factors which had ensured uniform growth to all of them to a high level in ancient India. The people were convinced that every art is a specific demand of life—a demand which is prompted by appreciation of the values of culture and refinement. Love for beauty is implicit in the concept of cultured life and when culture in its broad sense and in a high degree was the goal of India, every art—a source of beauty—had found a full and free scope for its growth.

Servile imitations of the Russian ballet in dance, western harmony in music and the modern architectural forms will, no longer, parade as innovations if the inherent capacity of every art to resume progress and to readjust itself to modern life is dispassionately examined and diligently exploited. But Indian art will remain an unsolved idiom as long as some of the western pandits as well as the Indian scholars, who pedantically expatiate on the religious aspect and the philosophical or mystical significance of a work of art but miss the art itself, pass as authorities. A country-wide movement, with the scholars thoroughly conversant with the art-treatises and the accredited traditional exponents in its vanguard, will lead to a satisfactory solution of the problem of Indian art.

Cultural Synthesis

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari pointed out, in his inaugural address to the Engineering College Association, Madras, on August 26, that what really matters in life, in spite of seeming differences, is culture and that Indian culture is one at the root. Cultural synthesis, which is a brilliant achievement of India, emphasises the unity of her life below the surface of the religious and communal differences and divergences. Art has played the leading role in the process of the evolution of cultural synthesis, but to-day it has no place in the sphere of the cultural contacts.

Mr. Rajagopalachari expects the students, because they mix with and come to understand one another, to discover the unity of culture. The schools and colleges, no doubt, offer opportunities to the students to meet and understand one another, but they do not inculcate in them the truth that Indians are one and indivisible in the region of art and culture or that, conversely stated, art is their common and indivisible heritage. The educational system has, in spite of its much trumpeted claims, failed to eradicate the virus of communalism, because it has eschewed art—a great unifying and cultural force—from its scope.

The fact that the existing system is ill-adapted to the people and their economic environments was admitted by the Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar in a statement on the eve of his retirement from the Department of Education, Health and Land. He felt the urgent need of a radical reform linking up our schools and universities with the economic as well as the cultural life of the community in a scheme of organic relationships. How far will the machinery, which has, according to him, been set up for the collection and collation of the necessary data for a comprehensive examination of the problem of post-war reconstruction, touch art is not made clear. Education will be linked up with the cultural life of the community only when it will embrace art and extend its scope to *the poorest.*

INTENTIONS ARE NOT ENOUGH!

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

SEPTEMBER, 25.

"We have intentions,' laconically observed Sir Stafford Cripps in the House of Commons a few weeks ago when he was pressed on the issue of opening a second front in Europe.

The road to the second front is paved with such good and pious intentions of Russia's Allies.

But while these avowals indicate a departure from their previous curt refusal to entertain such a presumptuous possibility at all (as Lord Halifax observed in Washington some months ago) and are, therefore, to be welcomed, they seem no longer to satisfy the Soviet Government and people.

More than a month has elapsed since Churchill was bluntly told by Stalin that the Allies were not doing anything possible to take the weight off the Russians. Since then we have had the inconsequential raid on Dieppe and the epochal resistance of Stalingrad. The Russians are fighting with superhuman courage and much water—and blood!—is flowing down the Volga behind them and the Don in front of them. And still Whitehall and White House are content with mere protestations of their intentions!

Ringside Remarks

No wonder then that a new note of acerbity is creeping in the comments from the Kremlin and the Russian press and radio. Fair words butter no parsnips nor do good intentions divert the Nazi battalions from the Eastern to the Western Front. While Russia is being bled and decimated, her Allies are watching and taking the count as from a ringside seat—How many days remain still to fulfil Captain Oliver Lyttelton's famous oracle of the eighty days? They have intentions, of course, but then winter is round the corner and does not the War Office Manual frown upon fighting in the snows? Surely nobody expects the Allied General Staff to indulge in such mid-winter madness?

Meanwhile Hitler is concentrating all his deadly might upon Russia. He is still not beset by his dread Frankenstein of the Second Front. He is still free to deal with his enemies one at a time—a trump card which he has played with dexterity and success throughout his career. That is why the Moscow Radio commentator caustically reminded the Allies that the Battle of Stalingrad is also the battle for Burney and Rochdale in Lancashire, for New York and Baltimore in America!

Between the reiteration of Allied intentions and the accentuating of Russian insistence that the second front must be opened right now if it is to be of any value either to Russia in the present or to the Allies in the future, there is apparent an acute divergence of opinion. In fact the gulf between the two view-points seems to have considerably widened during the last few weeks, though Reuter so far kept us completely in the dark regarding those unfortunate developmnts. It was only on Thursday that the first direct hint was dropped in this connection as based on certain Washington reports. To-day we are further enlightened about London reactions to these reports.

A Gentleman's Word

The misunderstanding seems to have arisen mainly on the issue whether Britain committed itself to opening a second front in 1942 during the course of the negotiations leading to the Anglo-Russian Treaty last June. The official view in London seems to be that there was no such promise on the part of Britain. At the same time," sapiently notes Reuter, "it is pointed out that it did not follow that any psychological opportunity to do so would be neglected!"

This sounds perilously like diplomatic quibbling on an issue of life-and-death importance to Russia and for that reason is to be profoundly deplored. One can understand the Allies' unavoidable inability or straightforward refusal to open a second front this (or any other) year. But this naive attempt to wriggle out of an inconvenient corner leaves a rather bad taste in the mouth The clause in the British Foreign Office communique may not amount to a legal bond but surely it indicated more—a gentleman's word of honour. At any rate this is how M. Molotov, who signed the treaty on behalf of the Soviet Government viewed the agreement.

I cannot do better in this connection than give the following verbatim extract from the speech delivered by M. Molotov on June. 18 before the session of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.. which ratified the Anglo-Soviet Treaty:

"Problems pertaining to the second front in Europe were naturally paid serious attention during the negotiations both in London and in Washington. The results of these negotiations are recorded in like form in both the Anglo-Soviet and Soviet-American communiques. Both communiques state that in the negotiations "complete understanding was reached with regard to the urgent task of creating a second front in Europe in 1942." (Prolonged applause.) Such a declaration has great importance for the peoples of the Soviet Union, since the creation of a second front in Europe will create insuperable difficulties for the Hitlerite armies on our front. Let us hope that our common enemy will soon experience to his cost the results of the steadily growing military collaboration of the three great powers. (Stormy, prolonged applause.)."

Only One Front!

Incidentally I note from the issue of the "Moscow News" (to which I am indebted for the above quotation) that while the speech of the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs was liberally punctuated with "applause" and "prolonged applause", "stormy, prolonged applause," was given only to this reference to the second front which is extremely significant indeed!

Four months have passed since the signing of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty, which was hailed on all hands as ushering a new era in international affairs. Four months of a new camaraderie, of a new courage in the present and of a new faith in the future. The indomitable Russians even talked of liquidating the Hitler menace in this very year. Slowly the spring ripened into summer and yet the Fascists did not strike. Naturally they were afraid—weren't they?—with the Nemesis awaiting them on the Western Front!

The belated offensive began at last.....the Red Army held their ground and the Russian people held their breath for the expected second front. Von Bock's battering ram gradually pressed the defenders back from Kharkov and Sebastopol—further back to Stalingrad in the east and to the ramparts of the Caucasus in the south. The Red Army is still contesting and holding every inch of ground in the burning hell of the Tank Town. But the Russian people need no longer hold their breath. There will be only one front for them—THE FRONT OF THE FATHERLAND!

Ominous Portent

Do they still see their way to trust in British intentions and to be satisfied with the convoys of material help they are receiving? Personally I am not so much worried over Britain's failure to open a second front because I am absolutely convinced about Russia's capacity to save herself single-handed. I am rather anxious over the Russian reactions to Britain's lack of action. The Anglo-Soviet Alliance is still a tender plant and needs careful nursing. On the contrary, Mr. Willkie has bluntly stated that the Soviet is disappointed and dissatisfied. I frankly consider this to be an ominous portent for the war—and the peace that is to follow the war.

Nor are the people who have scorched their homes by the million and dynamited the Dniepropetrovsk Dam without batting an eyelid likely to be impressed by the military reasons put forward against the invasion of Europe. The stupendous difficulties in the way are obvious but surely they are not insuperable for the joint might and resources of Britain and America.

Even in Britain itself there are many military experts like Tom Wintringham who consider an invasion of Europe to be a thoroughly feasible proposition. About the transport problem, the American press has published a number of authoritative articles which conclusively prove that ships in sufficient quantity for the second front can be made available. And eminent neutral statesmen like J. Alvarez del Vayo (the last foreign minister of Republican Spain) have stressed again and again that from the political and morale point of view, there can be no better time for the invasion than now!

1942 Or Never!

Britain has reached the peak year of her production while America is smashing all records. There are more soldiers marching on British soil than at any other time in history. There are more tanks and guns, fighters and bombers piled up in Britain than could have been imagined during the battle of Britain two years ago. Her shipping position was never sounder, all the losses being made good, as the First Lord of the Admiralty declared the other day. On the other hand, the main might of the Wehrmacht is engaged thousands of miles away And the people of occupied Europe are straining for the first very light to go up on the beaches of France.

I for one am not ashamed of my "profound ignorance as a layman" (twitted by the usual authoritative quarters in London!) to understand what more is necessary or what time could be more suitable than the present to invade the continent. Even if it is a gamble with fate, a leap in the dark, a plunge into the deep,—it must be taken right now to keep the troth with the blood-drenched men and women of Russia.

What Hitler did in Europe in 1940 and Japan did in Asia in 1941—call it gamble, leap, plunge or what you will!—surely the 28 United Nations can do for once in 1942.

Their failure will not be a crime. Their success will be an imperishable glory. It is a case of 1942 OR NEVER!

Calcutta Europeans Stand For "Indian Self-Govt. Now"

ARTHUR MOORE REAFFIRMS VIEWS OF HIS COMMUNITY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

The group of Calcutta Europeans which had proposed to hold a public meeting of Europeans who sympathise with the Indian desire for a National Government has, while reaffirming its views, given up for the present the intention to hold a public meeting of Europeans.

Mr. Arthur Moore in a statement on the subject says:

"As previously announced, it was proposed to hold a public meeting of Europeans who sympathise with the Indian desire for a National Government, a Government which should have the same full powers as the Australian and Canadian Governments enjoy, and like them would cooperate to the fullest extent with Britain and the Allied Powers in resisting aggression and defeating the aggressors. Though we believe, not only that India has a moral right to such a Government, but also that such a Government would rally the country to the world's great cause more completely and therefore be militarily more effective, we have found that an influential section of our community has misunderstood both our views and objects, and indeed appears to suppose that we seek to condone the outbreak of lawlessness that has followed the arrest of Congress leaders.

On the contrary, while we of course unreservedly recognise the urgent necessity of suppressing disorders, we doubt if the full gravity of a situation in which police and disorders act and react upon one another, while a powerful enemy stands on the border, has been generally appreciated. But for sense of the overmastering need for unity must include the need for unity in the European community, and while we wish to assure the Indian public that there are many Europeans who share their views on the necessity for self-government now, and not in an indefinite future, we are not prepared to hold a public meeting at the present time if, as we have been advised from some responsible quarters, it would be considered by others as provocative, and would lead to further misunderstanding. There have already been deplorable reactions, which we can only attribute to ignorance of the gravity of the issues and misunderstanding of those issues.

In these circumstances, on behalf of those with whom I have been associated, I desire to say that, while reaffirming our views, we have given up for the present our intention of holding a public meeting of Europeans".—A. P.

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Mr. Jamal Mohamed Ibrahim, M.L.C. and Vice-President of the Provincial Muslim League and younger brother of Jamal Mohamed Saheb, veteran Muslim League leader, died yesterday. The funeral took place in the evening which was largely attended by prominent Muslims in the city. All Muslim League offices were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.—Orient Press.

SIND PREMIER RENOUNCES TITLES

Protest Against Govt.'s Policy

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS ALL OVER COUNTRY

Woman Processionist Assaults Police Officer

KARACHI, September 26.

Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh, Premier of Sind, has renounced his titles of "Khan Bahadur" and "O.B.E." as a protest against the British Government's policy.

LETTER TO VICEROY

Announcing this at a Press Conference this evening, the Premier said the policy of the British Government was "to continue their hold on India and persist in keeping her under subjection, to use her political and communal differences for propaganda purposes, and to crush the national forces and serve their own intentions." He also read a letter addressed by him to the Viceroy.

FIGHTING IMPERIALISM AND NAZISM

Answering questions the Premier said he had set upon himself the dual part of fighting Imperialism as well as Nazism and Fascism. He asserted it was his birthright to fight against Imperialism and it was the duty of every Indian to defend the country against aggressors that may invade India."—A.P.

POLICEMEN ATTACKED

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

Three Policemen were injured in an incident in Thana district, says a press note. The policemen were returning from Kalva village with an arrested man when they were attacked by a party of about twelve persons. Police reinforcements sent to the spot later made eight arrests.—A. P.

Surat Sentences

SURAT, Sept. 26.

Ten persons including one woman were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for having taken part in an illegal meeting and a procession. Three more persons were released on their tendering an apology.

The City Magistrate convicted the following persons on charges of being engaged in various activities connected with the present movement and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment varying from six months to eight months:

Mr. Hiralal Jethalal Patel of Saiyedpura to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

Messrs. Dhansukhlal Jekrishnadas, Maganlal C. Jhariwala, Nagindas Mulchand, Chhabildas Chhotalal, Maganlal Tapidas, Ramanlal Premchand, Mulchand Chhaganlal, Kantilal Ambalal and Amritlal Jekishendas to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Shrimati Ratumaniben V. Surajram of Gujjerfalia was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment for taking part in a "Prabhat Pheri".

Messrs. Bansidhar Madanlal, Khandubhai Khusalbhai and Mangaldas G. Diwan who were arrested recently under the Defence of India Rules for taking out a procession, were released to-day on tendering apology and undertaking not to engage themselves in such activities.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated in the Pethapore State, says a message from Pethapore.—United Press and Associated Press.

SECTION 144 IN KARAD

SATARA, Sept. 26.

The First Class Magistrate of Karad has banned assemblage or procession of five or more persons and the carrying of lathis, sticks, axes, spears or other weapons within the Municipal limits of Karad.

The order is issued under Section 155 Cr. P. C. and will remain in force till October 16.—United Press.

ARRESTS, FINES AND SENTENCES IN AHMEDNAGAR

AHMEDNAGAR, Sept. 26.

Mrs. Kamal Apte and Mrs. Usha Ghadge, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo six months' simple imprisonment, for picketing before the District Court.

Two women were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, in default to undergo six months' simple imprisonment for organising an illegal procession. Two other persons were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each for the same offence.

Another batch of six persons was sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from four to six months for taking out a procession in defiance of the ban.

Five persons were arrested at Sevagaon, under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

COLLECTIVE FINES IN ANKOLA

HUBLI, Sept. 26.

The Government of Bombay has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 15,000 on the inhabitants of fourteen villages in the Ankola taluka of the Kanara District.—United Press.

Bengal

ARRESTS AND RAIDS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

About eight persons were arrested to-day by the Special Branch police following raids in more than half a dozen places in the city. A woman Congress worker is reported to have been arrested in Serampore under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules.

The situation in the city and suburbs continues to remain quiet.

Amalendu Das Gupta and Anil Kumar Chander were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment each for interfering with tramway traffic by cutting the trolley rope of a tramcar in Dhuramtolla Street on August 13 and intimidating the passengers to get down from the car.

Twenty-two Congress workers have so far been arrested under the Defence of India Rules in Bankura district.—A.P. and U.P.

UNIVERSITY SENATE HONOURS AZAD

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

At its meeting to-day, the Senate of the Calcutta University appointed Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President as Kamala Lecturer for 1945 to deliver a course of lectures on the "Interaction of Muslim and Indian cultures—their synthesis and development."—A.P.

WOMAN ASSAULTS POLICE OFFICER

RAJSHAHI, Sept. 25.

A Police Officer is reported to have been assaulted by a woman processionist while obstructing a procession taken out here yesterday. The procession was organised by the local women as a protest against the arrest of five persons on the "Flag Day."

The Police made a cordon round the processionists in the street, but several of the women broke the cordon by force and in the melee that followed one of them is reported to have slapped a police officer. The Police, however, did not take any action.—A.P.

MILITARY PATROLS IN DACCA

DACCA, Sept. 26.

Four cinema houses which had remained closed for three days owing to picketing, re-opened yesterday, following successful negotiation with picketers. And picketing has been withdrawn.

The partial students' strike continues, and many institutions including the University continue to be picketed. Mobile police and military parties are patrolling. A batch of young men raided Rowail Union Board office under the jurisdiction of Dhamrai Police Station some days ago and burnt its records and furniture. Eleven houses on the Ramkrishna Mission Road were searched this morning but nothing incriminating found.

Mr. Narendra Kumar Mazumdar, the Sub-Divisional Officer, South Sadar, has left for Nawabganj to enquire into an unsuccessful attack on the Thana.

Nine young men were arrested by the Nawabganj police under the Defence of India Rules.—A.P. and U.P.

YOUNG MEN ARRESTED

The theft of a gun is reported from Jhenidah in Jessore district.

Some young men have been arrested in connection with looting an attestation camp at Radhaganj in Gopalganj.—United Press.

LETTER BOX BURNT

BANKURA, Sept. 25.

The postal letter box of Lalbazar Post Office in this town was set fire to by some unknown miscreants. Letters and other contents have been burnt to ashes.—A.P.

POST OFFICE BURNT

MUNSHIGANJ, Sept. 26

The combined sub-post office at Dighirpur, an important commercial centre of Vikrampur, was raided by a mob last night. They set fire to the house in which the post office was held and burnt it along with all the records and furniture.

This is the third post office to be burnt down in this sub-division in course of the last week.—United Press.

EX-INTERNEE RE-ARRESTED

NOAKHALI, Sept. 25.

Promode Roy Choudhury of Lamchar an ex-internee, who was put on trial for alleged violation of restriction orders imposed on him sometime ago, has been acquitted by Mr. B. Sen Gupta, Magistrate, First Class, Roy Choudhury was,

(Continued on page 16)

C. P.

FIVE TO HANG IN NAGPUR

Death Punishment For ... Murdering Constable ...

NAGPUR, Sept. 26.

Out of the nine accused charged with murdering constable, looting and rioting in Nagpur five have been awarded death punishment and four transportation for life to-day by the Special Judge.—Orient Press.

2 YEARS R. I. FOR CONGRESS WORKER

AMRAOTI, Sept. 26.

A number of cases have been tried by the Special Courts empowered to hold summary trials.

One Congress worker of Amraoti was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment for a prejudicial speech.

Twelve persons from Benoda were prosecuted on a charge of burning the village Patel's Government records. One was acquitted for want of evidence and another who was under 15 years of age was sentenced till the rising of the court and a fine. The other ten were sentenced to twelve months imprisonment and a fine.

In another case from Benoda five accused were sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment and a fine for burning Government records.

One person from Mamadapur was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having trespassed into a Government building with the intention of committing an offence.

A meeting held yesterday under the auspices of the Citizen's Committee to observe "Anti-Repression Day" passed resolutions condemning the Government's present policy, demanding the formation of a National Government and the release of Congress leaders.—A. P.

Bihar

TELEGRAPH WIRE CUT

PATNA, Sept. 26.

The papers of the Patna City School were destroyed by an unknown person by fire on the night of September 19, says a Press Note.

The Note adds:—

There had been some deterioration at Jehanabad where picketing was resumed when the troops were withdrawn. Some arrests were made.

House searches in Darbhanga resulted in the recovery of stolen railway property.

Railway telegraph wire was cut at one place near Chaibasa in Singhbhum on the night of September 24.

The Hajipur Sub-Division is rapidly returning to normal. Collective fines amounting to Rs. 24,000 were realised in this Sub-Division upto September 21.—United Press.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO KEROSENE SHOP

MONGHYR, Sept 25.

In spite of the efforts of the Controller of Supplies and Rationing, and the hard-working officers of the Emergency Department with the District and Sessions Judge at the head, Monghyr is still keenly feeling the want of kerosene and sugar. The 'ration' system having been introduced in the town areas alone, villagers from the interior, with lathis in one hand and empty bottles in the other, joined the disgruntled people here and recently mobbed the Magistrate in charge, and attempted to put the kerosene shop on fire, necessitating the calling out of police.—A. P.

RUSSIA WANTS SECOND FRONT

Washington Perturbed By Anglo-Russian Differences

LONDON, Sept. 25.

That speedy and certain destruction of Hitler's Germany will come when peace-loving peoples of the world join without delay in the gigantic battle now being fought single handed by the Soviet Union, was again emphasised by the Moscow Radio last night.

It said, "Hitler's trump card is the fact that he has been able to deal with his enemies one at a time.

"All the world can see that 15 months after the beginning of the Soviet-German war the Nazis can still pursue their strategy undisturbed without having to worry about the west.

It is the sight which is rousing an increasing number of people to demand that the trump card be knocked out of Hitler's hand by opening a second front in Europe.

The battle for Stalingrad is also the battle for Burney and Rochdale in Lancashire, for New York and Baltimore in America.

Speedy and certain destruction of Hitler's Germany will come when the peace loving peoples of the world join without delay in the gigantic battle now being fought single handed by the Soviet Union."

WASHINGTON PERTURBED BY REPORTS OF DIFFERENCES.

Diplomatic interest in Washington is focussed to-day on Mr. Willkie's blunt statement about Soviet disappointment and disatisfaction over the Allied failure to open up a second front.

'Reports from London of misunderstanding between Britain and Russia on when it had been agreed that a second front would be opened, stimulated the discussion which becomes more intense with every German wave against the broken rock of Stalingrad.

While it is held that the statement issued after M. Molotov's visit to Washington and London definitely did not promise to open a second front this year at the same time it is pointed out that it did not follow any psychological opportunity to do so would be neglected.

On the other hand emphasis is laid on the fact that invasion of the Continent—not by any means the only possible second front—involves a degree of preparation of which the layman is profoundly ignorant. Even a reconnaissance such as the Dieppe attack involving a comparatively small number of men and ships could be estimated as having taken several months to plan.

In all quarters there is nothing but the utmost sympathy and admiration for the Russians and every disposition to translate this attitude into action when in the best judgment of those responsible the time and place are appropriate end.

COMPLACENT ILLUSORY THEORY.

"The complacent illusory theory that we are bound to win because treasure and time are on our side," was attacked to-day by Mr. Robert A. Lovett, United States Assistant Secretary for War.

"People who can believe such nonsense are welcome to their treasure and time, he said, "I would rather have Russian on our side."

X-RAY MOBILE UNITS FOR RUSSIA.

"I hope these will soon be on the way to Stalingrad", said Madame Maisky, wife of the Soviet Ambassador in London tonight when she received four X-Ray mobile units worth 1,500 sterling each, presented by the Civil Service Clerical Association for use in Russia with a promise of another six in the next two or three months.—Reuter.

DEMAND FOR SECOND FRONT

Asked Fifty Times A Day, Says Willkie

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Mr. Willkie in the course of his statement said :—

"A second front has become almost a symbol for the Russian people of the kind of aid they feel they are entitled to receive from Britain and America. They appreciate aid and materials but think it is inadequate. They think they are carrying the brunt of a war which they consider to be as much America's and Britain's war as their own. I was asked about a second front fifty times a day. In my judgment the Stalingrad front is as much as British and American front as the Russian because this war is global in nature. All fronts belong to all Allies and no nations can afford to become individually self-protective."—Reuter.

during the R.A.F. attack on Friday. An Air Ministry 'communique' giving this news says: "Yesterday afternoon during a rally of the National Socialist (Quisling) Party in Oslo a flight of four R.A.F. bombers attacked Nazi Headquarters in the city. At the time of the attack a meeting of the party leaders was being held nearby. Bombs were dropped from about 100 feet and hits were seen on Gestapo buildings. One of our aircraft is missing and others returned safely. The German allegation that three of the attacking bombers were shot down confirms the effect of the attack."

Mighty U. S. Carrier Launcheed

QUINCY (Massachusettes):—The mighty aircraft-carrier "Lexington" has been launched at Quincy an year ahead of schedule. She was originally named "Cabot" but it was changed to 'Lexington' after the Coral Sea battle. She is the second aircraft carrier-launched since Pearl Harbour, joining "The Essex" which was launched on July 31 as prototypes of a new class of carriers.—Reuter.

PROBING FOR POSITIONS

Aggressive Australian Patrols Strike: But No Major Operations Yet

LONDON, Sept. 26.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC:—

A report from the operational base states that aggressive Australian patrols continue to strike against enemy positions in Ioribaiwa area, but no major operation has yet developed.

One Australian force has taken up a new position in advance of the line previously occupied. While this is significant it does not mean a big advance. The readiness of the Australians to strike back cannot, however, be disputed.

The patrol activity indicates a probing for positions for battle on the lower ridges of the Owen Stanley mountains.

Why Japs Withdrew

Gen. MacArthur's spokesman commenting on Saturday's 'communique' said that Allied forces now have artillery in position in the Owen Stanley area including some of the famous twenty-five-pounder guns. The presence of this artillery is thought to be partly the reason for the Japanese withdrawing their outposts. The spokesman was careful to indicate that this did not mean any large-scale withdrawal of the Japanese from the central area in the Owen Stanley range. The targets attacked at Ambasi, he said. were huts sheltering the Japanese forces and their supplies.

Found Out!

A report from the operational base states that the Japanese persist in using English phrases in the hope of tricking Australians in New Guinea, but often they give themselves away by calling wrong phrases. For example, one group of "diggers" were unable to believe that they were among friends when a voice called out of darkness "hello, mum." Another well authenticated story tells of an Australian whose patrol was addressed in English from a thickly wooded area. The Australian decided to investigate and crept towards the spot by a round about route. He was amazed to find a Japanese behind a tree reading sentences out of a book. The Australian hurled a hand-grenade. The honourable talk stopped abruptly—and for ever.

Land-Based Bombers Can't Stop Invasion

BOSTON: Naval and air heroes of the Pacific war gathered in Boston reported on Friday that heavy landbased bombers had proved incapable of halting the invasion fleet. Only dive-bombers and torpedo planes, principally carrier based, could do that job.

Lieutenant Commander Johns Thach, after receiving two decorations for gallantry while operating from the two now destroyed aircraft carriers "Lexington" and "York Town" attacked what he termed "the popular belief that this country can win the war by simply building and sending out huge quantities of heavy bombers."

Lieutenant Noeiam Gayler, thrice decorated for his "York Town" and "Lexington" deeds said: "Big bombers have not sunk a single major ship in this war. Every such job has been done by dive-bombers or torpedo planes."

War On U-Boats

OTTAWA:— Canadian airmen have had "considerable success in rooting out skulking undersea marauders in the Atlantic" said the Canadian Air Minister, Major E. G. Power, announcing the "punishing and apparently successful attacks", on four U-boats. He mentioned four attacks as typical of the Canadian Air Force's work in the North Atlantic, adding these operations were steadily increasing in intensity. In the cases mentioned all aircraft dropped depth charges close to submarine which had surfaced.—Reuter.

Soviets Break Into Nazi Defence System

Defenders Of Stalingrad Hold Fast To Positions

MOSCOW, September 26.

The Russians have broken into the German defence system in a sector of the Western (Central) Front, the Moscow Radio announced to-day. Heavy rain is holding up the Russian drive, the Moscow radio added.

SOVIET LINES FIRM

Throughout the night the Russian line of defence at Stalingrad remained firm against German attacks launched with unabated fury, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent. The Germans are trying "every hour" to break through, a front line despatch to "Izvestia" said to-day.

INSIDE THE CITY

Inside the battered city Red Army men are rooting out the Germans from buildings they had seized house by house. The Germans are resisting with bitter determination and more houses filled with Germans were blown up by the Russians last night. In an unnamed "important region" the Russians continued their advance pushing back the enemy.

In some outskirts of Stalingrad the nature of the fighting somewhat changed with the opponents inextricably mixed up. Neighbouring houses are often in opposite hands forcing the German bombers to abstain from intervening. German tanks are finding themselves increasingly stymied owing to improved defensive methods Twenty to thirty German tanks are daily put out of action in the city streets.

FIGHT FOR HILLS

In the north-west area outside the city fighting is concentrated on the possession of key hills and German fortified points. The Germans are launching dozens of counter-attacks. In one small sector yesterday there were seventeen attacks and fifteen the previous day, all of which were repelled. The Germans lost 1,500 dead.

Last night there was heavy bombing and shelling of shipping crossing the Volga with munitions and food for Stalingrad. With the help of smoke-screens and fighter support the stuff gets through.

The Germans have been violently attacking during the last twelve hours south and north of Voronezh, but the Russian positions remain firmly held.

GERMAN LOSSES

Saturday's Soviet midday 'communique' says: "During the night of September 25 our troops fought the enemy in the areas of Stalingrad, Mozdok and Sinyavino. No material changes took place on other fronts".

"In the area of Stalingrad fierce fighting continues," says a supplement to the 'communique'. "In stubborn street fighting ten tanks were destroyed and 285 Germans were killed.

In another sector of Stalingrad area German attacks were repulsed and a company of Germans annihilated.

North-west of Stalingrad several German attacks were repelled with great losses.

In another sector Soviet troops pressed the enemy back and occupied an advantageous position. Six hundred Germans were killed.

In the area of Mozdok German attacks were repelled.

South-east of Novorossisk one battalion of the Rumanian infantry was annihilated.—Reuter.

ORDER OF LENIN FOR MAISKY

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Soviet Ambassador M. Maisky, has been awarded the Order of Lenin the highest Soviet Order for outstanding services, the Leningrad radio states this morning.

The occasion of the award is the tenth anniversary of M. Maisky's ambassadorship to Great Britain.—Reuter.

FINAL NAZI EFFORT

MOSCOW, Sept. 26.

Though manifestly getting near the point of exhaustion, the Germans at Stalingrad are making what may prove to be the last effort to reach their objective.—Reuter.

FRENCH SQUADRON FOR SOVIET FRONT

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A French fighter squadron has departed for the Russian front following a series of military and diplomatic talks between representatives of the U. S. S. R. and the French National Committee. The unit, which hopes it will soon be in operation is newly formed and has been christened the "Normandie Squadron."

Its flag will bear two silver leopards, the emblem of the province of Normandy. It will fight under the Operational Command of the Russian Air Force. All personnel, including staff officers and ground crews, are French. They wear dark blue uniform of the Fighting French Air Force. The Commander is Ace of the last war who was demobilised in 1940, later commanding the air base of Palmyra (Syria). In civilian life he was a well-known writer for Paris evening papers. Soon after his return to France he escaped to join General de Gaulle.

The Operational Commander has also earned a big reputation in Syria. He was one of the youngest senior officers in the French Air Force. Another of fliers, a young Captain, who has brought down eleven enemy aircraft in France and in the western desert, won the international aeroacrobatics tournament at Udine in Italy before the war and was personally decorated with "Corona d'Italia" by Mussolini. Two other pilots escaped to allied territory from French Morocco, bringing their planes with them.—Reuter.

FIVE AXIS SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The British Admiralty announces to-day that British submarines have sunk five Axis supply ships in the Mediterranean. Two others were probably sunk and one seriously damaged

In Trieste Harbour

THE ITALIAN FRONTIER: The Italian battleship "Cavour," which suffered direct hits from United States bombers during the Mediterranean convoy battle in June is now being repaired in Trieste harbour it is learned here to-day. A 15,000 ton cruiser and six merchantships of medium tonnage are also undergoing repairs there. Two new cruisers of 10,000 tons each have passed through their second construction phase at the Monfalcone shipyards at Trieste

Quisling H. Q. Bombed

LONDON.—The Nazi Headquarters in Oslo were hit by bombs

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu : Bhadrapad Vad 3, 1998
Muslim : Ramzan 15, 1361
Parsi : Farvardin 23, 1312
Sunrise : 7-30 a.m. Sunset : 7-30 p.m.
Hightide : 1-27, 13-26 Lowtide : 7-14, 19-28

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"The Spoilers" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12-30
METRO—"Rio Rita" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee : to-day 11 a.m.
BROADWAY—"Pyas" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Belle Starr" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9
KRISHNA—"State Guests" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 Matinee : to-day 12 noon.
EDWARD—"Khazanchi" 3-30 6-30 and 9-30
MINERVA—"Ulti Ganga" 4-30, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 4, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Roti" 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 12-30 p.m.
PARADISE—"The Return of Frank James" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CHITRA—"Kirti" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.
PRABHAT—"Dhandhora" 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
AURORA—"North West Mounted Police" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"They Knew What They Wanted" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NOVELTY—"Jhankar" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Arman" 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 2-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Jailor" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 2 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Navardeo" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee : to-day 1-30 p.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM : A lecture on "Asan and determination of mind" will be delivered by Mr. A. H. Chandarana to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. at 448 Sandhurst Road.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM O. S. ASSN. : The Inaugural meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam Old Students' Association will be held in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA : The 27th annual general meeting of Shri Mahavira Jaina Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Vidyalaya Lecture Hall. Gowalia Tank Road.

MAHIM A.R.P. COMMITTEE : Mr. Alur will give a lecture on A.R.P. for Animals, to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. at St. Michael's High School, Mahim, when wardens and the public are invited. Mr. H. A. Fazelbhoy will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ : Raja Ram Mohan Roy Anniversary will be observed to-day (Sunday), at 7-30 a.m., Minister, Mr. B. M. Bhosale; 5-30 p.m. Minister, Prof. R. Pratapgiri.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE : The monthly concert will be held at Laxmibaug, New Bhatwadi, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when "Sawai Gandharva" will entertain members with vocal music.

SRI KRISHNA : Swami Gouriswarananda will conduct a class on the last message of Sri Krishna (from Bhagwatam) at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday), at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, (Extension) 64, Portuguese Church St. Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "Three Kinds of Karma" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

WORLI KOLIWADA KOLISAMAGE CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY LTD. : A general meeting of the Society will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in Mahadeorao Kather's Hall, under the presidency of Dr. R. K. Shirodker.

ARYA SAMAJ : A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.), when Pt Vijayshankerji will deliver a public lecture on "Significance of Shradh."

Sugar Situation Improves

BOMBAY, Friday.

The situation in the city in regard to sugar is much better to-day than it was last week. This assurance was given by Mr. A. D. Gorewala, I.C.S., Director, Civil Supplies, this morning at the Press Conference. Mr. Gorewala said, there were 31 shopps in the city, apart from the Government Grain Shops, where 15 bags of sugar were sold by each shop distributing 1,650 packets per shop. The Government Grain Shops were given only 3 to 5 bags per day. To suit the convenience of the public, particular hours were fixed at these shops. Men were served from 9 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 6-30 p.m., while women were served from 3 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Owing to Ramzan, in Muslim locality the hours of service were from 11 a.m. onward.

Mr. H. F. Knight, who was present at the Conference said that the Sugar Commissioner of Government of India had promised a fair quota for Bombay and he hoped Bombay city would get a large quantity of sugar soon. Government were trying to lease larger premises for government shops so as to accommodate bigger staff to serve the public. Within the next few days Government also hoped to open some sugar shops in suburbs also.

In regard to rice and wheat situation, he said, it was fair.

SATIRANJAN SHIELD: FINAL MATCH TO-DAY

The final match in the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Football Tournament between the Bombay City Police and "The Times of India" S. C. will be played at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" has kindly consented to preside and distribute the trophies and prizes.

Prior to the above match the following matches in the Das Cup will be played :—
4-15 p.m. B.E.S.T. "B" vs. Jolly S.C. (2nd replay).
5-15 p.m. Y.M.C.A. 'B' vs Bengal Club.

ENCOURAGING INDUSTRY IN BHOR STATE

Rajasaheb Makes Statement Of Policy

BOMBAY, Friday.

"From the days of my accession to the Gadi of Bhor, I have always wanted trade and industry to prosper in my state. But the physical features of the state are such that much headway cannot be made. I noticed that at some of the functions held in my honour during the last three or four days, the suggestion was repeatedly made that industrial and manufacturing activity should be encouraged. Cheap labour and abundant supply of electric power are handy and if any enterprising individuals or groups of individuals come forward, I myself and my Durbar will be glad to extend them a hearty welcome. Looking to the resources of the state financial assistance is bound to be limited, but other facilities will be readily extended to bona fide undertakings."

Thus observed, Sir Raghunathrao alias Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv, the Raja Saheb of Bhor at a lunch at Taj Mahal Hotel, while responding to the toast proposed to his health by Dr. M. B. Velkar, President of the Board of the Deccan Merchants Co-operative Bank Directors. The Raja Saheb was much pleased with the progress the Bank was making.

Mr. S. R. Sardesai, Managing Director of the Bank thanked the Raja Saheb for the announcement he made. Among those present were Mr. M. N. Desai, Topiwala and Mr. M. B. Kotibhaskar former Assistant Director of Industries, Mysore and Director of Industries, Kashmere.

"The Social Welfare"

This weekly founded and edited by Mr. K. M. Munshi has celebrated its second birthday with a special "Akhand Hindustan Number." The fifty pages of this issue are packed with a number of instructive articles on subjects varying from creative unity to "Japan's Wartime Economy." "Special Akhand Hindustan Number" thus appears rather a misnomer. "Social Welfare" has already made its mark among our serious journals and we wish it a long career of useful public service.

Editors' Conference

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee of the Editors' Conference will be held on Monday 28th instant at 4 p. m. in the Journalists Association Hall, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Bombay.—A. P.

Mr. Iyengar Transferred To Home Department

Mr H. V. R. Iyengar, Provincial Organiser, National War Front, Bombay Province, has been transferred to the Bombay Secretariat in the Home Department as an Additional Secretary. He will take charge of his new office very shortly.

Progressive Writers' Association

Under the auspices of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association there will be a meeting to-day (Sunday), at Silverfish Club, New Book Co., Hornby Road, observe the anniversary of Munshi Premchand, first President of the All-India Progressive Writers' Association. Mr. Sajjab Zahir and Mr. Shyamprasad Singh will read letters from Premchand, give his life sketch and read a short story of Premchand.

GANDHI JAYANTI

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of Gandhi Seva Sena writes :—

To celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena and other women from the public are requested to come for spinning from Friday, 2nd October to Thursday, 8th October, daily from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Sena in Adenwalla Mansions Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Wilson College All the Members are requested to bring their own Charkhas and also other women from the public who wish to come Punis can be bought from the Gandhi Seva Shop on these days. The yarn spun in the course of the week will be taken by the Sena as a sacrificial gift. Those members who cannot come to the Sena Office for spinning are asked to spin at their own homes and present the yarn to the Sena.

N. KANARA G. S. BRAHMIN CO-OP. BANK : The Silver Jubilee of the North Kanara Goud Saraswat Brahmin Co-operative Bank Limited will be celebrated at the Muzaferabad Hall, Grant Road to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Deputy Governor Reserve Bank of India will preside.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, Sept. 27.

Delhi I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Filmi Gane. 5-15 Farhat Jahan Bibbo. 5-30 Songs from the Saints. 5-45 Sultana Begam. 6 Alap purbi on sitar. 6-15 Azizur Rahman. 6-45 For villagers only. 7-40 Ghalib Aur Fani. 7-55 Khamach on sitar. 8-5 Do gane. 8-20 Dhani Ram. 8-30 Azizur Rahman. 8-45 Light yet classical. 8-55 Jawabi Hamla. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-40 Listening post. 9-45 Sultana Begam. 9-50 Alap Mian ki Malhar on Sitar. 10-10 Blanca Schlamm.

Bombay I—II—Programmes

7-30 a.m. Mixed Melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 You will like these. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9 10 Ali Baksh Zahoor. 9-25 Jaltarang Solo. 9-35 Krishnarao Chonkar. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Krishna Murari. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Dinanath. 12 p.m. Romeo-Juliet. 12-45 News in Hindustani. 12-50 News in Marathi. 12-55 News in Gujarati. 1 Laxmibai. 1-30 News in English. 1-40 Lunchhour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Dinanath. 5-30 Ali Baksh Zahoor 5-45 Instrumental duet. 55-55 Local news and announcements. 6 Krishnarao Chonkar. 6-30 News in English 6-40 News in Hindustani 6-45 News commentary. 6-50 Ali Bakhsh Zahoor. 7-5 Laxmibai. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 Bhavgeets. 8-25 Lt-Gen. Irwin's talk. 8-45 'Our Universities" by R. V. Leyden. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-40 Listening post. 9-45 Musical interlude. 10 Fritz Kreisler and the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Variety. 8 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 G. G. Kharadkar. 9-5 Abdul Karim Khan. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-45 As in Bombay 1. 7-45 D. Amel. 8-5 to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Ali Bakhsh Zahoor 9-25 Krishnarao Chonkar. 9-50 Dinanath 10-10 Laxmibai.

LT.-GENL. IRWIN TO BROADCAST — A.I.R. Bombay will relay from Calcutta a talk by Lt-General N. M. S. Irwin, G. O. C.-in-chief, Eastern Army at 8-25 p.m., today (Sunday) on metres 244 and 61.48.

ABOUT 100 ARRESTS IN CITY

Demonstrations By Wilson College Students

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About two dozen police officers with a force consisting of about 200 constables effected a general round-up in the Dadar-Mahim locality about 3 p.m. Before sunset about 100 persons were put under arrest.

Four B.E.S.T. buses were subjected to stone throwing and considerable damage was done near Shivaji Park.

The students of Wilson College carried on their usual demonstration in the college premises and elsewhere. They hoisted the National Flag which was removed by the authorities of the college. The students continued to shout slogans. Four professors of the College (including two Europeans) were made to put on Gandhi Caps.

When the students found that the National Flag was not returned to them, they broke glass windows and doors of the College. The situation was brought under control only when the National Flag was returned to them.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE : Swami Sambuddhanandaji will give religious discourses, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall Khar Road, (In English), on Bhagawat Geeta; at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, (In English), on 'Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa".

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Guaranteed 100% pure free from animal fat

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Do you know what a wealth of undiscovered beauty your skin holds for you? Treat it regularly the simple, sensible, reliable way with luxurious Godrej No. 2 toilet soap—for a flawless all-over complexion. Perfectly neutral, made from a select blend of tonic Vegetable oils—*Nature's best beauty aids*—Godrej No. 2 gives your skin a healthy foundation, so vital for safeguarding against unsightly blemishes. Massage the caressing, cosmetic lather lightly all over your skin to render it alluringly supple and satin-soft. Moreover, the germicidal attributes of some of the ingredients (to which the soap owes its hue) ensure your skin-health. To finish up, the lingering perfume, redolent of a bouquet of flowers, will accent your attractiveness and keep your skin fragrantly fresh. You will discover *so much more for so little more* in this beauty soap of discriminating users.

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 n.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Are you married or about to be married? We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free. H.H. Stores, Delhi. (16942)

20. MATRIMONIAL

Beautiful educated Bride wanted for young Muslim, earning monthly average Rupees Two Hundred, any caste, religion. Write Box No. 16924, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately Divisional Organisers on very attractive and liberal terms for Bombay City and Suburbs, Gujrath, Maharashtra and Karnatak. For terms please apply to Secretary The Indian Progressive Insurance Co., Ltd., Poona-2. (16921)

Wanted immediately for a seven years established Life office, a thoroughly experienced Manager, competent also to develope and establish Fire and Accident lines. Apply stating qualifications, experience, and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 9746, "Bombay Chronicle."

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

H.M.D.H.Sc., H.L.M.S.N.D. degrees by post. No degree fee. Materia medica Rs. 5 Practice book Rs. 4: Principal, Indian Homoeopathic Institute (Regd.) P.O. Mahuva (Kathiawar, India). (16923)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Eye Cataract: Dimness Cuts improves sight. Wasting time to Doctors, Hospitals. Write with stamp G. M. Makwana, Malad. (16579)

Public Notices

MOTOR ENGINEERS

VACANCIES exist for Motor Engineers III Class in the Royal Indian Navy. Only men with at least five years experience in a Diesel Engine Power House, Internal Combustion Engineering Firm or Motor Garage should apply. Knowledge of English essential

Pay on appointment Rs. 200/- with prospects of promotion according to qualifications to Rs. 300.

Free food, clothing and accommodation.

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The singing sweetheart of millions with ISHWARLAL

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RANJIT'S
ROMANTIC MUSICAL

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Director: JAYANT DESAI

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—Next Saturday —

The Only Road to
DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT

Is 'Silver' Films' NEW INDIA Release

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Now in Popular

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Featuring:

CHANDRAMOHAN
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'ZENANA' Show on Thursday at 1 p.m.

Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m. Matinees at 1-30 p.m. on Sat. & Sundays.

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Sunday Morning at 10
"CAPTAIN FURY"

MINERVA'S SWEET ENTERTAINER with the Violin Touch

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11th Week # CENTRAL

Daily: 4, 7, 9-30 p.m.
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Daily 3-45, 6-45 & 10 p.m.
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6th Week

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ARMAN

MOTILAL AND SHAMIM

Director: KEDAR SHARMA

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Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
Daily 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

Heading Towards Its SILVER JUBILEE!

Dalsukh Pancholi's

"KHAN-DAAN"

The Most Popular Show
23RD WEEK

NEW WEST END

Daily 3, 6, 9 p.m.

A RIOTOUS SATIRE!

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A 'Winayak' Production

3RD WEEK AT

KRISHNA

Today 12 noon, 3 6-15 9-30 p.m.

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ULTI GANGA

PICTURE WITH THOUSAND & ONE LAUGHS.

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Matinee at 2 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.
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You have always wanted to be beautiful, attractive, glamorous. Now you can be. For the very same methods which the famous stars of screen and stage use to acquire and maintain their gorgeous form are now available to you. This method has been enthusiastically endorsed by eminent doctors and beauty specialists in Hollywood and London. Simply use GYNEXIFORM SALVE No. 3 for a few weeks and look into your mirror. You will be thrilled to see the lovely womanly curves and the ultra-smart, modern lines your dresses acquire.

Scientific research has led to the discovery of a "hormone-vitamin-mineral" treatment—GYNEXIFORM SALVE NO. 3—Which offers genuine help to women in their desire for figure perfection. There is absolutely nothing like GYNEXIFORM SALVE NO. 3 for making an unattractive bust, whatever the type (flat, undeveloped, sagging or over-developed), most charming and irresistible.

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No matter what you have tried before or how old you are or how flat, undeveloped, oversized or sagging your figure may be—you can now positively transform its appearance, in a few weeks, into a dream of youthful loveliness—in the privacy of your own home—with GYNEXIFORM SALVE No. 3. EVERY WOMAN can now do it—easily, effectively! Send for a jar of "GYNEXIFORM SALVE" No. 3 to-day. It only costs Rs. 15/-.

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FLATTERS YOUR FIGURE

MADAME POMPADOUR BUST DEVELOPER: The most amazing apparatus to develop rapidly only infantile flat-chest or undeveloped bust, by drawing new, revitalized hormone-vitamin charged blood to the figure, so that it can rapidly repair the degenerated tissues and also form new ones. Simple in use. Lasts a life-time. Super De Luxe Model, with superfine pyrex glass jar, packed in a luxurious velvet lined box, finest English make, price Rs. 25/-. (Packing and Postage Extra.).

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Expert medical advice and individual personal treatment available for developing, reducing or strengthening your bust. For personal consultation see our Medical Director between 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. on week-days (Saturdays 2 p.m to 4 p.m.) or write your case in detail and mail it to our "Clinical Dept." with a stamped, self-addressed envelope, for free diagnosis, prognosis and suggested treatment of your case.

Ask for our FREE CIRCULAR describing all our products in detail. Send Re. 1 Postal Order or cash (no stamps), for a copy of "Health and Vitality By Modern Methods." Contains about 400 pages and 200 illustrations. Everything you want to know about various types of bust deformities, its diagnosis, prognosis and modern hormone treatment is described and illustrated in detail Nothing like it ever published before.

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11th Week: To-day: 1-30, 4-15, 7, & 10 P.M.

LAMINGTON

Detective Competition Result

ALL CORRECT ENTRIES—EACH GETS Rs. 125-0-0

There were (12) Twelve All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitor gets (Rs. 125-0-0) Rupees One Hundred and Twenty-five only.

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"Rock Side" B. Block.
1st floor. Walkeshwar Road.

B. K. Achar.
Allied Publishers.
15. Graham Road.
Ballard Estate.

Mrs. Indumati L. Kapadia,
Wallace Flour Mill,
Chicalwady, Tardeo.

Homi F. Bhesania.
Kotwal House,
New Foras Road.

R. M. Kanabar.
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion.
Sandhurst Road.

A. Hushain,
C/o Ismail Abdulali,
209 Nagdevi St.

I. E. Isac,
Essak Bldg.,
3rd Peerkhan St.

Yahya Watch Co.,
51. Khokha Bazar.

A. S. Dhanerawala,
C/o S. A. Mahalaxmiwala.
52. Khokha Bazar.

E. S. Mahableshwarwala.
52. Khokha Bazar.

M. H. Mahableshwarwala.
C/o S. A. Mahableshwarwala,
52. Khokha Bazar.

KARACHI CITY

Yusufali Noorbhay Antaria,
Quettawala Bldg.,
Napier Road. Karachi.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	10
B	13
C	12
D	9
E	7
F	18
G	16
H	8
I	17
J	2
K	1
L	14
M	5
N	6
O	4
P	15
Q	3
R	11

KARACHI

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
Quettawalla Bldg.,
Napier Road.

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
Quettawalla Bldg.,
Napier Road.

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
Quettawalla Bldg.,
Napier Road.

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
Quettawalla Bldg.,
Napier Road.

Yusafali Noorbhoy Antria,
Quettawalla Bldg.,
Napier Road.

Parbhu Valjee,
Volkart-House,
Reay Road,

Tahir M. T. Bharmal,
C/o Tahirbhai Mulla Taiyibali,
Old Market.

KALYAN

Mrs. C. A. Major,
Railway Bungalow.

Manek Merwanji Ghadiali,
C/o Behramji Bejanji.
Morbad Road.

Mathradas Govindji Thakar.
"Murar Bag",
Murbad Road.

KHANDALA

Mrs. S. Sokhey,
Hamilton House.

KURNOOL

Ashraffunnisa Begum,
C/o A. Kayaom, Organiser.

MANDVI-CUTCH

Mochi Dhanji Chana,
Mochi Bazar.

Mochi Velji Dhanji,
Mochi Bazar.

BHUJ-CUTCH

A. Gafur Musa Meman

DHORAJI (KATHIAWAR)

A Satar Kasam Kaludi.
Naganasa Takya.

JUNAGADH (KATHIAWAR)

G. H. A. Sorathia,
Jail Road.

PORBANDAR (KATHIAWAR)

Mrs. D. Kalyanwala,
Kalyan House.

LONAVLA

V. K. Namjoshi,

NAVSARI

Sorabji Darabji Jamsedji Debu,
Pinjar Mohalla,
Maleshar.

NASIK

Faramji P. Mody,
Bombay Agra Road.

POONA

Javahire Vaman Ramchandra,
297, Sadashiv Mehendale Wada.

SANJAN

B. P. Sanjana,
Kusanjman.

THANA

Hyder K. Karim,
Aduljee Street.
16, Cherai.

Hyder K. Karim,
Aduljee Street,
16, Cherai.

TWO ERRORS

There were Eighty-two entries with two mistakes, Each of the following successful Competitor gets (Rs. 6-1-0) Rupees Six and Anna one only.

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C/o Atlantic Stores,
Colaba Causeway,
Colaba.

Khodabaksh S. Kermani.
C/o Atlantic Stores.
Colaba Causeway,
Colaba.

C. M. Rajashekar,
York House, Beales,
Colaba Causeway,
Colaba.

R. P. Sinha,
"M. F. Section",
16. Alexandra Docks.

I. Narayan,
108, Bora Bazar St.,
Top floor, Fort.

Bhasker P. Vin,
C/o Vulcan Insurance Co.,
Fort.

Chatur Vithal Wagela,
C/o St. George Hospital,
Behind G. P. O.
Fort.

Miss. K. F. Pavri,
30 F. Abdulkader Mansion,
Cowasji Patel St.,
Fort.

Gordhandas Bhagwandas Udeshi,
C/o Bhagwandas Jamnadas,
Ruttanji Mulji Sanatorium,
Fort.

Ruttanbai Pestonji Dastur,
Sanjana Bldg., Hill Road,
Forjet Street.

B. P. Pereira,
412, Lamington Road,
Bombay.

Mrs. Indumati L. Kapadia,
Wallace Flour Mill,
Chicalwady, Tardeo.

Mrs. Indumati L. Kapadia,
Wallace Flour Mill,
Chicalwady, Tardeo.

Sita R. Rao,
3/5, 12 Takmaki Wadi,
Tardeo.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

R. M. Kanabar,
C/o L. O. Vohra,
Minerva Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.

Sanghavi Ravichand P.
C/o N. R. Zaveri,
29 Parekh St.

S. Rampurwala
C/o Gulamhushain T. Kachwala,
Jamli Moholla,

Ruttanbai Tehmurash Movdawala,
Radha Bldg., Pavwala St.
Opp. Dukes Aerated Factory.

Mariyam and Sajjad,
C/o Ashgarali Kikabhai,
122, Princess St.
Bombay 2.

Jehangir M. Havewala,
44, Pavwala St.,
New Charni Road.

Hoshang M. Havewala
44, Paowala St.,
New Charni Road.

Jaysukh Nagardas Devidas, Merchant,
23, Cathedral St.

Nisarali Usufali,
Vorha's House, No. 67,
Bhendi Bazar.

Shoshanna Simon,
Jamal Mansion,
Nawroji Hill Road,
Dongri.

Shera H. Sahiyar,
Mancherji Sheth Bldg.,
Ground floor, opp. Bhatia General Hospital,
Tardeo.

B. B. Pawar,
Pandharinath's Bldg.,
Mughbhat.

Chandrakant Nagjibhai Patel.
Moti Mansion, 4th floor.
Block No. 11, Khetwady Main Road.

S. Barreto,
25 Dhunji St.,
Bombay. 3.

N. Rugnath,
Anand Bhuwan,
Vithalbhai Patel Road,

Sundardas Gordhandas Sampat,
B B R. V.
19-21, Manordas St.

Goculdas Kalyanji Asher,
B. B. R. V. 19-21,
Manordas St.

Trivedi Shashikant A.
Room No. 67. Grant Medical College Hostel.
Byculla.

Mrs. Laj Khubchand,
C/o M/s Hariram Khiaram,
89 A. Dadi Shet Agiary St.

Nagarji Jiwanji Panchal,
Carriage Bldg. T. N. 189.
Parel Workshop.
Parel.

Khodamoorad Khodadad Irani,
Pirozshaw Todiwala Chawl.
Sun Mill Road.
Lower Parel.

Mrs. Pramila K. Acharekar,
Koliwada Sewri.

Baman Behramji Fatakia,
623, Parsee Colony,
Dadar.

R. C. G. Krishna,
164. A. Hindoo Colony,
Dadar.

Sorabji Boga,
Alpaiwala Building, 3rd floor,
Mahim.

A. L. Doodhbhate,
24, Keshav Bhuvan,
L. J. Road.
Mahim.

BOMBAY SUBURBS

Shujauddin Tyabji,
C/o M. S. Tyabji,
"Roubaix" 14th Road.
Khar.

Ranjit M. Thacker,
C/o Moolji Dayal,
Gwalior House.
Versova.

ALIGARH

R. C. Gupta
C/o H. L. Gupta,
Rly. Road

AURANGABAD

Abasbhai,
C/o Kamrudin Abdul Rahim.

BARODA

Jatashanker Mulshanker,
Lad Wada.

BARDOLI

Suleman Mahomad Mulla.
Luhar Falia

BEZWADA

Sarrazu Natasimharao

GHAT KOPAR

Jayantilal Chunilal,
"Madhu Kunj" Navroj Lane.

HUBLI

B David,
Retired Inspector of Police

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 5th October, 1942.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of some entries having been left out by oversight the abovementioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

Four Killed In Karachi Air Crash

Accident Caused By Mechanical Failure?

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

At about 10-30 a.m. to-day, an aircraft which had just taken off Drigh Road crashed to the ground in the midst of a gang of coolies on the west side of the aerodrome near the Boing Nala and burst into flames.

"Three coolies were killed and three severely injured. A number received minor injuries and burns", says a "communique" which adds the injured received medical attention on the spot and were taken to hospital. The accident, it is believed, was caused by mechanical failure.

An investigation is being held.

FOUR DEAD BODIES.

Four dead bodies have been brought to the civil hospital so far. One of these must have succumbed to his injuries sometime after the accident. Seven others have been admitted to hospital.

CORPORATION ADJOURNS

The Karachi Municipal Corporation adjourned this evening's meeting as a mark of sympathy for the victims of the accident after the Mayor had made a statement regarding it. It is understood the accident occurred while the plane was taxiing.—A. P.

HUR REVENGE

Entire Family Shot Dead For Giving Information

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

An entire family consisting of one man and three females were shot dead by a gang of Hurs in village Salch Pat, in Sukkur District.

It is reported that a member of the family had given out the names of certain Hurs to the authorities.

VILLAGE LOOTED

Eight Hurs armed with guns and hatches are reported to have raided the village of Lutiko, in Sanghar taluka, and looted some property.

The military have arrested two persons for being in collusion with Hurs.—United Press.

Owing to shortage of foodstuffs, grain and sugar the Government of the Sachin State have been compelled to cancel the Anandchowdar's fair this year.

Another Grand Treble For Gwalior

Favourable Day For Record Crowd At Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 26.

There was a record crowd at Poona when the final day of the big meeting was put for decision.

The noteworthy feature was a popular treble for the Maharaja of Gwalior whose colt through the medium of "Quaker Grass" "Rupkumari" and "Hidden Treasure."

"Chief Ruler", a neglected candidate from the Baroda bracket won the Governor's Cup from "Seventh Heaven," his stable companion, who was the public choice.

In the Poona Plate "Fulham" who won so convincingly last time, suddenly lost form and disappointed a host of backers. The race was won by the neglected "Marcheux".

DAILY DOUBLE: 50 tickets Rs. 111-0-0.

DAILY TRABLE: Rs. 61,785 carried over as left unsolved.

Following are the results of Poona races Fifth Day, Saturday, September 26, 1942 :—

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rao Bahadur V L Thube and Mr N V Thaker's RANI TARAMATI 8-7 Md. Khan 1
Mr G Dharamsey's QUICK MARCH 8-2 Uttam Singh 2
Lt.-Col C M Stewart's ICICLE 8-5 P Khade 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's FIROZ JUNG 8-4 S Chavan 4
Not run : Top Hat.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length ,short head.
Time : 1 minute 18 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 34 and Rs. 18.
Trainer : D. Noshirvan.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R P Ebrahim's MANMOHAN 8-4 W Carr 1
H H Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's VICTOR 9-0 car 8-9 S Chavan 2
Mrs. W F J Davies' PRINCEP 9-0 Sibbritt 3
Mr. C. A. Murad's FIROUZE 8-4 Adley 4
Not run : Bevin Boy and Mohanmala.
Won by head, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time : 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 159. Places Rs. 55, Rs. 33 and Rs. 44.
Trainer : F. Malone.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

The Maharaj Kumar of Morvi's SWEETNESS 9-2 Britt 1
Mr Abid H Doctor's ICELAND 8-2 Stead 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's CHU-WAI-CHU 9-0 Jones 3
Capt A Svamvur's SO WHAT 8-10 Sharp 4
Not run : Bay Nazir, Diana, Inside Information and Pomp.
Won by 2 lengths, 3 1/4 lengths, short head.
Time : 1 minute 17 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 64 and Rs. 31.
Trainer : Mahomedalli.

THE ELGIN PLATE Division II Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's QUAKER GRASS 8-9 Roberts 1
Mr. B. Amarasuriya's STARDOR 8-2 Rook 2
Mr. A. B. Krishna Rao's QUITE TRUE 8-5 Britt 3
Mr. J. D. Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 8-2 Car 8-3 Sharp 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 lengths, 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time : 1 minute 17 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 17 and 82.
Winner trained by Capt. K. P. Jadhav.
Favourite : Quaker Grass.

THE PASHAN PLATE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. F. S. Kerr's ARCLAMP 8-3 Morley 1
Mr. A. Higgins's LA CONCORDE 8-2 Stead 2
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's KIRIT 9-0 Marrable 3
Messrs. W. J. W. Brodie and R. W. Dennis's MANKIND 7-9 Lott 4
Not run : Queens Music, Askot Tyranny, Dark Wings.
Won by short head 4 lengths, 5 lengths.
Time : 2 minutes, 40 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 21, 42 and Rs. 22.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.
Favourite : Arclamp.
An objection against the winner La Concorde raised by the rider of Arclamp was upheld and Arclamp and La Concorde were placed first and second respectively

THE ELGIN PLATE Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's ROOPKUMARI 8-9 Jones 1
Mr. T. G. Essaji and Mrs. S. Basherali's RIGHT BET 9-4 Morley 2
H. H The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's AUTUMN LADY 8-4 Roberts 3
Mrs. R. Gujadhur's BORDER TOWN 8-3 Loot 4
Not run : Cindys Choice and Lejong.
Won by 3 lengths, 1 length and neck
Time : 1 minute 16 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 21 and Rs. 19.
Winner trained by Capt. K. P. Jadhav.
Favourite : Autumn Lady.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP R. C.—Distance
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 8-11 Sibbritt 1
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 10-0 Britt 2
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's LEGION II 7-9 car 7-10 J. O'Neale 3
H. H. The Prince of Berar's HIKMAT PASHA 8-11 Abdul Sattar 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time : 3 minutes 8 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 27. Places 99, Rs. 21 and Rs. 58.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.
Favourite : Seventh Heaven

THE POONA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr. P. B. Avasia's MARCHEUX 7-9 Raffaele 1
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's NATIONAL FLAG 9-2 Britt 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's MOOT LAW 8-12 Evans 3
Capt. A. Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 7-4 A. Thompson 4
Not run : Caerloptic and Furore.
Won by short head, 3 lengths short head
Time : 1 minute 29 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 158 Places Rs. 38, Rs. 35 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by T. Ferguson.
Favourite Fulham.

THE R. HIGGINS PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's HIDDEN TREASURE 8-7 Roberts 1
H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MOSS 8-7 Britt 2
Capt. M. Wemyss's PAILA NUMBER 8-10 Harding 3
Messrs. F. A. Khairaz and P. A. d'Avoine's LION TAMER 9-0 Raffaele 4
Not run : Maharaja's Choice.
Won by 4 lengths, 3/4 lengths and 2 lengths.
Time : 1 minute 16 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 31 and Rs. 24.
Winner trained by Capt. K. P. Jadhav.
Favourite Hiddea Treasure.

Fresh Powers For Military Commanders

They Can Call Upon Local Labour Forces To Do "Vitally Important Work"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

Military commanders have been empowered by a Notification issued to-day to require persons to assist in doing work which, in their opinion, is necessary to meet an attack, or to repair or reduce damage or to facilitate offensive and defensive operations against the enemy, says a Press Note. In such circumstances, the success of military operations might depend on the immediate carrying out of work for which labour could not, in the time available be obtained through the normal channels. Military commanders have therefore been empowered to call upon any local labour forces which may be available to do vitally important work. Any labour so employed will receive full remuneration.—A.P.

ZAFRULLAH COMPLETES TERM IN CHUNGKING

NEW DELHI, 26.

Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan is shortly returning to India to resume his duties as puisne judge in the Federal Court on the termination of the period for which he had been spared from his duties in India to inaugurate the representation of India in China.—A. P.

Fire In G. I. P. Railway Workshop

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

A fire broke out in one of the yards of the G.I.P. Railway workshop at Matunga to-night. The fire lasted for about half an hour. A number of fire-engines were rushed to the spot and the fire was brought under control in an hour's time.—A. P.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 18th September :—

Demand Liabilities in India ...	312,10,17,000
Time Liabilities in India	99,76,82,000
Cash in India :—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	11,46,10,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	97,10,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	34,20,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	60,41,24,000
Advances in India	79,20,86,000
Bills discounted in India	1·50,50,000

CINEMA

"KALYAN-CHITRA"

A new film-company has been started in Bombay named "Kalyan-Chitra". Its opening ceremony was performed at Hasham Building last Wednesday.

The organisers of the new enterprize Messrs. Vishnudas Pitamberdas Bajaj and Kanjibhai Painter welcomed the guests.

Mr. C. D. Vyas briefly narrated the history of this new company and wished it success.

Dawlat's Third Release "Ekta"

Mr. J. B. H. Wadia has produced "Ekta" the first Sindhi Picture dedicated to the glorious cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity, which was released in Karachi on the 18th instant in the distinguished presence of the Premier and the Ministers of Sind it has broken all previous box office records of the place. All seats were reserved two days in advance. Many are returning for want of accommodation.

'Ekta' is a picture, but it is something more besides. It is a message of our great saints of the past who lived and died for humanity and preached with one voice the gospel of universal brotherhood.

Nalini Nagpurkar in 'Kulandhu' at Opera House.

It is only a question of time before 'Ekta' will be granted exemption from the entertainment tax, surely an expression of recognition of the grand service the film is capable of doing in the Re-Birth of a country.

"Ulti Ganga" Released At Minerva

Splendid reception was given to Minerva Movietone's 'Ulti Ganga' released at Minerva yesterday afternoon. It is an imaginative story of what would happen to mankind if women ruled the world that forms the basis of this film. It is directed by K. Dhaibar and the featured stars are Pramila, Sadik Ali, Paresh Banerji and Gulab.

"Ten O'Clock" Coming Soon To Central.

"Ten O'Clock", made by the "youth brigade" trained at Prabhat Nagar, will make its appearance at Central Cinema early in October.

The former star Raja Nene has directed "Ten O'clock" from a screen play written by D. D. Kashyap and Pawar. The hit composer Shantaram Athavale has written the lyrics, Mr. Keshaorao Bhole doing the musical score.

Urmila and Paresh Banerjee lead the cast, followed by Vasant Thengdi, Manajirao and a tiny aspirant to screen fame, Baby Shakuntala. There is also a Marathi version of "Ten O'clock" in which the leading roles are played by Ratnamala and Shankar Kulkarni.

Weather Chart

POONA, Sept. 26

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on 22-9-42 :—

Allahabad 90 77 nil; BOMBAY 86 78 0.2; Calcutta 90 77 0.9; Cawnpore 91 77 nil; Cuttack 90 77 0.1; Darjeeling 58 nil 0.5; Delhi 93 74 nil; Dehra Dun 86 66 nil; Jacobabad 96 81 nil; Karachi 85 76 nil; Lahore 93 71 nil; Lucknow 92 77 nil; Madras 95 77 nil; Nagpur 89 75 nil; Patna 87 75 1.1; Peshawar 92 71 nil; Shillong 86 79 5.3; Simla 68 52 nil.—A.P

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER

New York, Sept. 26.

Previous closing	18.33
To-day's opening	18.39
Difference	+.06

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 26.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—
October not received.
December not received.
March not received.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Sept. 26.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay September/October (£28 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed Calcutta September/October (£22 1/4 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata September/October unquoted.
Groundnuts Coromandal September/October East Coast India shipment (£24 1/2 quoted) closed. West Coast Indian shipment (£25 1/4 quoted) closed.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

New York, Sept. 26.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 26.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 26.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 26.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 26.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-5 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Sept. 26.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—
General Motors dol 39 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 26 1/8
United States Steel Common dol 47 1/2
United States Steel Preference unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 26.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 26

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 9/32 Two Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St. 1/6 5/16 Three Months.
Banks buying 90 Days/St 1/6 5/16 Four Months.
B C Rates T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 5/32
LONDON/NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs 329 1/2 D D Rs. 326 1/2
LONDON/MONTREAL—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 294 3/4
LONDON/BERNE—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
LONDON/STOCKHOLM—
Banks selling T T K 123 D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128 D D K 128
MEXICO/LONDON—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27 D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04 D D Rs 62.04
LISBON/LONDON—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55 nom D D Esc 7.55 nom
AUSTRALIA/LONDON—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8 D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T — D D 1/11 3/8
New York London dol 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Quiet
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 44 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready 23 1/2 Forward
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money :—Call and 1 to 3 months not quoting.
4 to 6 months 1/4 per cent.
7 to 12 months 1/2 per cent.
Tone :—Very Easy.

Piece-goods And Yarn

Bombay, Sept. 25.

PIECEGOODS

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Grey, Unbleached.—				
Longcloth (Standard Quality) ...	,,	1	9	6
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	,,	2	8	8
Shirtings	,,	1	8	0
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality) ...	,,	1	8	8
Leopard Cloth	,,	1	8	9
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border) ..	,,	1	10	0
Dhoties (Calcutta 5/8" P.B.)	,,	2	8	6
Drills	,,	1	7	8
Domestics	,,	1	8	5
Domestics	,,	1	9	1
Safita	,,	1	8	0
Chadars	,,	1	9	2
	per piece			
White Bleached.—				
Longcloth	,,	28	0	0
Drill	,,	20	11	0
	per lb.			
Yarn.—				
4s (All Waste)	,,	0	6	3
6 1/2s (All Waste)	,,	0	6	6
8 1/2s	,,	0	11	11
10 1/2s	,,	0	12	10
12 1/2s	,,	0	13	1
16s	,,	1	1	5
20s	,,	1	2	11
24s	,,	1	3	1

R. A. F. RAIDS OSLO

4 Killed, 8 Injured At Expense Of One Plane

LONDON, Sept. 26.

British bombers attacked objectives in Oslo on Friday afternoon. it was officially stated in London.

Four people were killed and eight injured when the R. A. F. bombed Olso to-day (Friday) while Quisling was holding a big party rally, according to Oslo reports received here. The meeting was interrupted by the crash of bombs. Sirens were sounded immediately after.

It is learned that one bomber is missing from the force which attacked objectives in Oslo on Friday afternoon.

MORE LIGHT ON COLOGNE RAID

While photographs taken after the 1000-bomber raid on Cologne showed that the Humboldt Duetz engineering works had been damaged, it is now known that the destruction to these works was far more extensive than at first thought.

The depot at Bremen has received no spare parts for Diesel engines from the Humboldt Duetz Works since Cologne was attacked on May 30.

The army depot in Cologne containing spare engines for lorries was hit during the same attack and it is also known that more than a thousand engines were either destroyed or seriously damaged.—Reuter.

TWO GERMAN FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN OVER MALTA

MALTA, Sept. 25.

Two German fighters were shot down into the sea by the same pilot this morning when a high-flying fighter sweep was intercepted by Spitfires. Other aircraft destroyed an Italian float plane out at sea.—Reuter.

Devastating Effects Of R. A. F. Raids On Benghazi

CAIRO, Sept. 25.

The devastating effects of the raids by four engined Allied bombers on shipping and other targets in Benghazi were described by members of the crews, says the R. A. F. Middle East news service.

One navigator of a bomber said that in addition direct hits on two ships, one of which blew up, "There was little in the harbour that did not receive damage of some sort."

Without catching even a glimpse of Axis fighters, Allied aircraft roared over the sea and stand in daylight—a round trip of a 100 miles—and plastered ships and jetties with heavy bombs.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS BRING DOWN NAZI PLANES

MOSCOW, Sept. 25.

After an American warship was sunk by an U-Boat, United States' officers and men manned the guns of their Soviet rescue ship, beat off a dive-bombing attack and shot down four German aircraft.—Reuter.

1,000 FRENCH COMMUNISTS UNDER ARREST

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The German radio quoting a Paris dispatch says that some 1,000 French Communists have been arrested by the Paris police.

On Thursday night and during Friday the Paris police continued their methodical arrests of foreign Jews, chiefly Rumanian and Hungarians.

For several days before they began the arrests the police made a comprehensive survey of certain districts.—Reuter.

80-YEAR-OLD COMMUNIST ABDUCTED BY OWN FOLLOWERS

BERLIN Sept. 26

Marcel Cachin, a former Communist who stood for French Presidential elections before the war, has been abducted by Communists from his farm in Britanny, says a Paris dispatch to the official German News Agency

He is 80 years old and was the first Communist to be elected to the French Senate.—Reuter.

Parties Must Unite To Expose British Hoax

Savarkar Says United Demand Will Not Alone Lead To British Transfer Of Power

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

The view that the Special Committee appointed by the Hindu Maha sabha has already succeeded in "producing a National Demand on some of the most crucial and fundamental issues which cannot but convince everyone except those who find it inconvenient to get convinced that India as a nation demands with a united will and voice a declaration on the part of the British Parliament that she should be recognised here and now as an independent nation", is expressed by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha in a statement to the Press.

ONLY PRETENSIONS

"I emphatically assert," says Mr. Savarkar, "that even if the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League produce a United Demand signed by all the crores of Indian citizens and ask for independence, Britain will never give it for the mere asking simply because it was united. The superstition that if but the Congress and the League demanded with one voice anything in the world the demand would be immediately irresistible is responsible for making the value of the League inflated beyond all proportions.

As soon as the League does join the Congress and even the whole of India goes to England with a common demand, England will say: "Well boys, you have behaved wonderfully, Hindus and Muslims all united in common demand for independence, but as all of you united are still unitedly helpless. disarmed and unable to protect yourself against armed aggression of the Axis Powers, moral obligation compels Great Britain to continue to rule India for your own protection."

In order to compel Great Britain to tell this plain truth and to convince the simple-minded folk in India that this excuse of the want of a united demand was but a British hoax, it was necessary to stage a more or less united demand which cannot but be regarded as at least the nearest approach to a National Demand for immediate independence and a National Government during the war-time. The Hindu Mahasabha has now well-nigh succeeded in doing this.

EXPOSE BRITISH HOAX

"Britain plays to the international gallery," adds Mr. Savarkar, "when it advertises the lack of a united front among the Indians as an excuse for withholding transference of power to India. Consequently it is now inevitable that it must be a part of our programme too, to expose the hollowness of this excuse on the part of Britain, in those very nations outside India whose public opinion fortunately or unfortunately is bound to act and react on Indian situation during and after the war."

Referring to the demand of the Special Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. Savarkar says that it had the support of the leaders of the Sikh community, the Presidents of the Momin Conference and such other Muslim organisations of the Christian Federation, the Liberal Federation, of the heads of the Provincial Ministries of Bengal and Sind and other eminent politicians who had been legislators and administrators and occupied the most responsible positions in the Government, besides the very resolution of the Congress emphasised the demands which the Hindu Mahasabha had been making.—A. P.

TALKS WITH SAPRU AND JAYAKAR

INDORE, Sept. 26.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Member of the Special Sub-Committee appointed by the Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee to carry on negotiations with various parties, who has arrived here, has had interviews with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar. It is learnt that he acquainted them with the talks which Mr. S. P. Mokherjee had with Mr. Jinnah and the Hindu Mahasabha's reaction to them, and sought the Mookherjee had with Mr. Jinnah Mr. Deshpande will explain their viewpoint to the Sub-Committee which will meet at Delhi on October 2 to prepare a final report to be submitted to the Working Committee.—A.P.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. A. P. Pattani Donates 1 Lakh

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26.

It is understood that Mr. A. P. Pattani, the Dewan of Bhavnagar, has given a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Indian Institute of International Affairs in memory of his father, the late Sir Prabhashankar Pattani after whom the Institute's headquarters building will be named. The Hon. Sir Sultan Ahmed has been unanimously elected Chairman and Dr. P. P. Pillai, Vice-Chairman, of the Council of the Institute, which is now planning its cold-weather programme.

POONA MUNICIPALITY PROTESTS

Against Ban On Ganapati Day Processions

POONA, Sept. 26.

The general body meeting of the Poona City Municipality held this afternoon adjourned for ten days as a protest against the District Magistrate's order banning the procession of the Ganapathi immersion day.

Before adjourning, the meeting passed a resolution condemning the action of the District Magistrate in banning an uneventful religious festival running for the last 48 years. By the same resolution the meeting also observed that this action of the District Magistrate has wounded the feelings of the Poona public.—A. P.

Bhatnagar For Delhi 'Varsity

NEW DELHI, Sept. 26.

It is announced that the University of Delhi has appointed Sir S. S. Bhatnagar as Professor of Chemistry at the University. This appointment has been made with the approval of the Government of India and the new Professor will serve in an honorary capacity.—A.P.

"WE'RE STILL LOSING WAR"

A Plea For Realism

LONDON, Sept. 25.

"We are still losing the war. It will take all we have got to win. What are we going to do about it"? With these words, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Ralph Bard, addressed the International Convention of the Industrial Union of Shipbuilding Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organisations at New York.

"We go around saying "We can't lose the war—but we may as well admit that every time one of us says that we think of it as pure rhetoric. How about for a change just saying that we are losing the war and realising that we damn well mean it.

Such realism would remind us that not since the Civil War has this nation been called upon to suffer greatly. It might drive us to the realisation that morale is the spiritual capacity of the people to endure pain and suffering, and not a campaign of bill posters and band concerts. It might free us of the calmness with which we read of the ordeals of the Russian army. If we would but understand its dynamic implications, we have a standard around which we could rally—a standard of democratic idealism which means tolerance, humility, sacrifice and understanding of the meaning of human dignity, but we put it away and took instead billboards which proclaimed us the strongest, the greatest, the most superlative people that ever put in two and got out five".—Reuter.

Minor Girls And Parents Give Undertaking

BOMBAY, Friday.

Six young Maharashtrian girl students of the Chhabildas Girls High School, Dadar, some of whom had their school books with them were produced before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate of the Mazagaon Police Court this morning. They were arrested by the police for taking out a procession at Gokhale Road yesterday.

THREE DISCHARGED.

Of the arrested girls three were discharged by the Magistrate on their giving an undertaking that they would not take part in unlawful activities in future. Their parents who were present in the Court also gave undertaking that they would look after girls and will not allow them to mix up with any unlawful activities.

ONE WARNED.

One of the girls was released on admonition while one other who refused to give any undertaking was remanded to custody.

A girl student who was only 14 years old said that she did not understand anything of "Quit India" nor did she understand synonymous with the word "share" and she was arrested by the police while she was coming back home from school as the school was closed due to strike. She had school books in her hand. She was discharged after she gave an undertaking.

FRIDAY'S BATCH.

Another batch of five girl students of the Sharda Mandir Girls School, who were arrested by the police at Gowalia Tank this morning for taking out a procession was also produced before the Magistrate.

The girls who are the students of standard V refused to give their parents' addresses to the police, when they were arrested.

When the Magistrate asked their residential addresses they adopted the same attitude and refused to give any information. When the Magistrate told them that serious action would be taken against them if they did not give the addresses of their parents, all the girls gave the necessary information.

Their case was postponed and their parents were informed of their arrest.

CALCUTTA: The students of the local schools, who abstained themselves from attending their respective schools for the last seven days resumed attending their classes on Thursday.

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Students

NO EXAMS IN AHMEDABAD

Picketing In Karachi Colleges Continues

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

No University examination will be held at Ahmedabad this October states a Press Note issued by the Registrar, University of Bombay.

Such of the candidates as have registered their names as due to appear for these examinations at Ahmedabad, and do not withdraw their candidature, will be permitted to appear at Bombay on their intimating to the Registrar, in proper time, their desire to do so. Candidates registered for the B. Sc. examination at Ahmedabad Centre will have the additional option to select Baroda instead of Bombay as their Centre.—A. P.

No Ban On Gandhi Caps; Picketing Continues

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

The recent incident in the Hyderabad Medical School in which eight students were suspended from attending the school following their entering the classes with Gandhi caps on, has been settled The students have now resumed their studies, the suspension order having been withdrawn. It is officially learnt that no ban will apply to the wearing of Gandhi caps by students.

Picketing of Karachi Colleges by students and women volunteers continued to-day on the same lines as yesterday.

The four colleges in Karachi, as also colleges at Hyderabad and Shikarpur, have been affected. No regular classes are being held as the students have either stayed away or picketing has been resorted to.—A. P. & U. P.

Professor Arrested, Students Demonstrate

BARISAL, Sept. 26.

A Professor of the B. M. College was arrested under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules. His residence was also searched but nothing incriminating is said to have been found.

Following the arrest, students of the college held demonstrations within the college compound during college hours. A tri-colour flag was hoisted over the main building of the college and students came out of their classes shouting slogans.—United Press.

Head Master Restrained

BARISAL, Sept. 26.

Mr. Pran Kumar Sen, M. A., Head Master, Kashipur H. E. School who was arrested and taken to the Thana, was let off after his statement was recorded. A restraint order under the Defence of India Rules was served upon him restricting his movements, association and communication.—United Press.

Students' Federation Office Searched

RAJASHAHI, Sept. 26.

The office of the Rajashahi Students' Federation was searched and some documents seized by police.

After a search at the medical shop of Messrs, Nandi Brothers, some medicines were kept sealed by the police at the shop. It is stated that D. C. Nandi was taken to the police station for recording a statement.

A Dental Surgeon has been arrested under Section 39 of the Defence of India Rules. His chamber was searched and an alleged objectionable document seized.—United Press.

Picketing By Girl Students

BANKURA, Sept. 25.

Following vigorous picketing of the Bankura Hindu School, the school authorities closed it for the Puja vacation yesterday. It was announced that the school would re-open in November. The Bankura Girls H. E. School is also being picketed by girl strikers, but this school has not been closed.—A. P.

Arrests & Convictions All Over India

18 Months R. I. For Leading Procession

(Continued from page 9)

however, arrested under Section 129 of the Defence of India Rules immediately after his acquittal in the case.

Three more Congress workers have been arrested here under the Defence of India Rules.—A.P.

18 MONTHS' R.I. FOR LEADING PROCESSION

MALDA, Sept. 25.

Mr. Subodh Kumar Kisra has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of leading a procession without permit at Har Sachandrapur, and another six months' rigorous imprisonment for holding an unlicensed meeting at Kapalia.

Two persons have been awarded one year's imprisonment each for holding an unlicensed meeting, and two others have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for leading processions without permits.

Five persons have been arrested, including a member of the All-India Students' Federation.—A.P.

CONGRESS OFFICES SEARCHED

DARJEELING, Sept. 26.

The office of the Sadar Sub-Divisional Congress Committee, Darjeeling, was searched by the local police.

After a search for over one hour. the police seized the records of the Congress office.

Information has been received here that the offices of the Darjeeling District Congress Committee, Kurseong, and the sub-divisional Congress Committee there were also searched by the police and a number of records seized in course of the search.

No arrest was, however, made in this connection.—United Press.

SIX MONTHS FOR A SPEECH

SIBSAGAR, Sept. 26.

Mr. Prafulla Chandra Barua was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the S.D.C., Sibsagar for delivering a speech on the 15th September. The trial was held in the jail and he was placed in 'B' division. An order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. has been promulgated.—United Press.

CONGRESS OFFICE SEALED

JESSORE, Sept. 25.

By an order of the District Magistrate under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules, the police searched the office of the District Congress Committee, Jessore, seized all its properties and sealed its door.

A guard has been posted there.—United Press.

PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED

BRAHMANBARIA, Sept. 25.

As a sequel to the procession taken out in the town on September 23, two persons including a woman, have been arrested here under the Defence of India Rules.—A.P.

Echo Of Burdwan Disturbances

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

Owing to recent disturbances in certain areas in his home district of Burdwan, Sir B. P. Singh-Roy, President of the National Liberal Federation of India, could not proceed to Delhi in order to preside over the meeting of the Council of the Federation, fixed for to-day.—A. P.

SIX MONTHS' R.I. FOR PROCESSIONISTS

MEHERPUR (Nadia), Sept. 25.

Messrs. Ajit Ganguly, Nani Sinha and Bhaben Datta have each been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the S. D. O. of Meherpur for leading an unauthorised procession.—A. P.

Assam

Congress Committees ... Declared Unlawful

SHILLONG, Sept. 25.

The Congress Committees in the districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar have been declared unlawful by the Government of Assam. The associations known as the Santi Senas in the district of Lakhimpur have also been declared unlawful.

The Governor of Assam has imposed a collective fine of Rs. 5,000 in the Sibsagar Municipal area, as it appears to him that the inhabitants of that area are concerned in or abet in the commission of offences prejudicially affecting the defence of British India, the public safety, the maintenance of public order, the efficient prosecution of war and the maintenance of supplies and services necessary to the life of the community.—A.P.

SEVERAL STUDENTS ARRESTED

GAUHATI, (Assam), Sept 24.

Amongst those arrested during the last week in the rural areas of Gauhati Sub-Division of Kamrup District area students of the Earle Law College, two students of the Cotton College, an Assamese teacher of Hindi at Gauhati and a number of Congress workers. These arrests were made at Boko and Chaygaon areas.

A report from Nowgong states that Mr. Pratap Chandra Sarma, Pleader and Secretary of the District Hindu Sabha was arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

U. P.

18 MONTHS' R. I. FOR MARCHING UP TO TEHSIL

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

Five persons have been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25/- or in default further six months' rigorous imprisonment each under Rule 38 of the Defence of India Rules. They were alleged to have formed a procession in August last and marched to the Phulpur Tehsil building where they were arrested while the rest dispersed on the arrival of the police.

Two more persons have been sentenced to one year's R.I. and a fine of Rs. 50 each under Section 38 of the Defence of India Rules.—A.P.

COLLECTIVE FINES IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 26.

The imposition of a collective fine of Rs. 22,600 on the inhabitants of certain areas in the district of Azamgarh under the Collective Fine Ordinance has been announced by the U. P. Government in a Gazette Extraordinary issued this evening.—A. P.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 25.

Twelve merchants were arrested under the Defence of India Rules for refusal to open their shops. Of these four were taken into custody last evening.

8 Arrested In Hubli On Charge Of Burning Rly. Station

HUBLI, Sept. 25.

Eight persons were arrested by the police to-day in connection with the recent burning of the Amarcole Station near Hubli last week. It is learned that of the arrested persons two are railway gangmen.

POLICE PAPERS DISAPPEAR

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

It is reported that some police papers in connection with the case against seven men charged with the burning of a tram car under the Defence of India Rules have disappeared from the court room. Investigations are being made.—United Press.

Larkana Congress President Jailed

The President of the Larkana Congress Committee is reported to have been awarded a sentence of 12 months' R. I. under the Defence of India Rules.

Four other Congressmen are stated to have been served with a notice not to leave Larkana Municipal limits.

POLICE FIRE NEAR BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Sept. 26.

According to information received here the Police were compelled to open fire to disperse a defiant mob in Thasarakoppal in Hassan Taluq about 120 miles from Bangalore on the night of 24th September which resulted in injuries to some persons. One of the injured was removed to hospital. Some villagers were taken into custody. The Deputy Commissioner and other officers visited the place late in the night.

According to one version the crowd including some students attacked a lorry carrying toddy and despite the Police intervention refused to disperse. Owing to the menacing attitude of the crowd the police opened fire in self-defence with the above result. There were no deaths as the result of the firing.—A.P.

ONE YEAR'S R. I. FOR RAISING SLOGANS

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

Singhara Singh and four others who were arrested under Sections 38 and 56 of the Defence of India Rules on September 5 in Anarkali for raising slogans were convicted yesterday by a local Magistrate and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and 6 months' imprisonment under two counts. The sentences are to run concurrently.—United Press.

SOMAN ARRESTED

POONA: Mr. R. G. Soman, Vice-President of the Bombay Legislative Council and a prominent Congress worker of Satara, has been arrested again under the Defence of India Rules. Mr. Soman who was arrested by the police on September 9 along with other local Congress workers was subsequently released unconditionally.

MYMENSINGH, Sept. 22.— The office of the Mymensingh District Congress Committee has been sealed by the police and a constable has been posted at its gate.—A. P.

Students Defy Ban On Meetings

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 26.

Students of the Rajaram College again defied the Kolhapur Government's ban on meetings and performed the flag-saluting ceremony this morning twice in front of the Rajaram College and the O'Brien Technical Institute. They went in a procession carrying a tri-colour flag and broke some glass panes. When lorry-loads of police arrived on the scene, the students had already dispersed. No arrests were made.—A. P.

Student Processionists Arrested

BERHAMPUR, Sept. 26.

Eight youngmen of Jungipore, mostly students, were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from three to six months for conducting a procession to the Jungipore Court compound..—United Press.

BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

DEODHAR SISTERS' SPARKLING DISPLAYS IN WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT

By J. C. Maitra

The Western India Badminton Championships Tournament which was held recently at the Bombay Gymkhana turned out to be a very successful affair. There is not the least doubt that this indoor game has caught the imagination of our younger people, both men and women, and it is growing in popularity every year. A number of competitions has already sprung up in the city and suburbs. The Hindu Gymkhana was unable to stage the Bombay Presidency Championships this year, as its pavilion has been taken over by the Government. We had instead a new tournament at the Cricket Club of India. So our players had plenty of scope to exhibit their talents and skill. I understand the All-India Championships may be held in Bombay in December next. That will provide another great feast to the fans and another opportunity to our players to try their mettle.

UNASSUMING AND SERIOUS

The high-lights of the last tournament were the sparkling displays given by the Deodhar sisters, Tara and Sunder. They are daughters of that famous cricketer of Poona, Prof. D. B. Deodhar. Like their father they are most unassuming in their manners but extremely serious in their games. Tara, the elder one, is so keen and serious when she is playing, that she is rarely seen to smile or utter a sound. She puts her whole mind into the fight. Sunder is keen, too. But she smiles occasionally to brighten the serious complexion of the contest. Both of them seem to be unmindful or oblivious of the showers of applause bestowed on them time and again by the appreciative audience. It was no wonder, therefore, that they carried everything before them as far as they were directly concerned.

DOUBLE CROWN FOR TARA

Tara and Sunder entered the finals of both the women's events. The former defeated the latter in Singles and they jointly won the Doubles. Last year in the Bombay Presidency Championship final, Tara was overpowered by her younger sister. Not that Sunder was the superior player. But Tara was handicapped by her cumbrous 'saree' which fettered her movements considerably. She has become wiser now. She has adopted the costume which is most suitable for the game—the short skirts. I need hardly lay overemphasis on this aspect of the game. To attain perfect freedom of movement one must use the costume and gear best suited for it. Otherwise it is impossible to do oneself the fullest justice or reach the zenith of one's ambition. I am glad Indian girls of the present day are getting over their shyness which their mothers suffered from a few years ago.

BOMBAY GIRLS DISAPPOINT

I expected a better show from our Bombay girls against the visitors. In the Singles Freny Talyarkhan could but wrest 4 points from Tara in the two games she played against her. Mumtaz Chinoy, who recently won the Singles title at the C. C. I., put up a determined fight in her quiet way in the semi-finals. But once Tara got measure of her rival's weaknesses, she found little resistance to her terrible onslaughts on both flanks. Mumtaz was also worried by the clever drops near the net. I think with greater experience and increased agility, she would do better in the future. Miss Haji fared worse against Sunder. She could collect only 7 points in the match. For a semi-final, it was a poor contest. Evidently she was suffering from lack of concentration. I wish this talented girl would take her fights more seriously. She has all the other advantages on her side.

SUNDER'S ACHIEVEMENTS

The Women's Doubles had a similar tale to tell. Tara and Sunder combined beautifully to smash all opposition. It is true Mrs. M. Maneckshaw and Miss M. R. Vimadlal, the holders, put up a stout fight against them in the final. But the superior tactics and strategem employed by the sisters prevailed in the end. It was very likely that Tara, if she had the assistance of a better partner than A. V. Ullal, would have annexed the Mixed Doubles also, and that would have given her the triple crown—a fitting tribute to her unquestioned abilities. However, what Tara lost, Sunder gained. Supported by G. D. Patwardhan, she triumphed in the Mixed Doubles. Neither Mrs. Maneckshaw and D. G. Mugwe nor Miss M. R. Vimadlal and R. N. Kanga could prevent them from attaining their object. This gave Sunder two titles and a runner-up position as against the Double Crown of Tara.

CUT OUT THE PILLS

Isn't it rather surprising that, despite the fact that there is little Badminton in Poona, these two sisters have risen so high in the game? They have succeeded because they have taken great pains to cultivate and master the intricacies of the game. Besides they are very serious about their fights. If they do not lose their heads, I do not see any reason why they should not carry away the All-India titles as well in December next. I frankly hold that some of our local stars possess the merits of rising higher if they would only cut out the pills and leave gallery play alone. They must go all out to win the match every time. If Miss Haji and K. M. Rangnekar had done their level best in the semi-finals. I have no doubt they would have emerged victorious comfortably. But they appeared to be content to play in a lackadaisical manner.

ROQUE PEREIRA'S SUCCESS

Contrary to all expectations, the Men's Singles title went to Roque Pereira. But it must be admitted that he fully deserved the honour. Did he not conquer two of our best men, Russi Kanga and Khandu Rangnekar in the semi-final and final? His tenacity and resourcefulness paid him in the long run. Nothing can be said in extenuation of the losers, except that they could not produce their best. They were well and truly beaten. May be, they were overconfident of success. Whatever it is, their defeats were a poor tribute to their abilities. Neither of them was up to the mark. Surely players of their calibre and intelligence know that a Championship means serious fight till the end. Many people wonder why G. D. Patwardhan, who is the recognised No. 1 player in Western India, does not participate in Singles any more. I am in the dark too, because I have not asked him. As a master-artist and technician that he is, I think he can still hold his own against his juniors.

A GLORIOUS FIGHT

The Tournament provided another surprise in that Patwardhan and Mugwe who have remained unbeaten so far succumbed to Rangnekar and Kanga in the Men's Doubles final. That night Khandu was at the top of his form. He did everything right, particularly his smashes were dazzling and devastating. And Russi gave him able support throughout. On the other hand, Patwardhan was his usual cool and steady self, but Mugwe had left his colours at home. Whatever the latter did went wrong. Still Patwardhan managed not only to level up matters in the scond game but took a commanding lead of 7 points to nil in the decider. When everything appeared to be plain-sailing for Patwardhan and his partner, Kanga and Rangnekar made a remarkable recovery and went on to fight with exemplary grit every inch of the way. After coming to terms at 11 all, they forged ahead to win the match without losing any more points. It was a magnificent victory.

ANIL DIVAN'S CREDITABLE VICTORY

The Singles event for junior boys produced fine Badminton. It was really very pleasing to see one of the smallest 'kids' in the tournament win this Championship. Anil Divan, a grandson of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, covered himself with glory by defeating a rival much older and taller than he was. While R. A. Shroff expressed his disgust—with himself, of course—whenever he played a shot badly, Anil maintained his 'sang froid' throughout. Not only did he show a perfect mastery over his shots but used his brain in a splendid manner, He has without doubt the makings of a champion player. Properly coached and trained he is sure to make his mark in the Badminton world of the future. I only hope that he will not be petted too much and spoilt.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO PROFESSIONALS

It is a happy sign of the times that our professional players are getting a good deal of encouragement at the hands of the authorities nowadays. On them depend to a large extent the development and progress of the game because they devote more time on its cultivation than anybody else can afford. Ganpat Ramji playing on excellent all-round game won the Professionals Singles. Sarjoo Prasad who met him in the final has yet to develop and strengthen his back-hand. The Doubles title went to Popatlal Mohanlal and Vasudeo Atmaram. They combined well and depended mainly on vigorous attacking methods. Ganpat Ramji and Sarjoo Prasad their final adversaries, fought creditably, but their combination left main loopholes in their team-work which the winners exploited to best advantage. On the whole the tournament provided Badminton of a very high order and there were thrilling matches in plenty. The keenness shown by players of both sexes assures a bright future for the game in Bombay.

DAWOODI BOHRA HEAD PRIEST WINS WAKF CASE

SURAT, Sept. 25.

An important Wakf case brought by the Head Priest of the Dawoodi Bohras against the Advocate-General, Bombay, as regards the application of the Wakf Act to properties situated in Surat and which are under the direct control of the plaintiff, was decided in favour of His Holiness, by the first class Sub-Judge of Surat.

The Court declared that all the properties mentioned in the suit except Masjids, Taher Hamdanis, Madersas and Vahedbhai Kabrastan were not Wakf properties and that His Holiness was not a Mutvalli of these properties as contended by Government, the properties being Dawat properties absolutely at the disposal of His Holiness as the spiritual and secular head of the Dawoodi Bohra community.

The suit was filed in 1936.—A. P.

Netherland's C.-In-C. In Far East Gets "Virtuti Militari"

COLOMBO Sept. 25.

The highest Polish Military Order, the 'Virtuti Militari' has been awarded for Exceptional military merit to Vice-Admiral Helfrich, Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Forces in the Far East and Rear-Admiral K. W. F., Doorman who was in command of the Allied Striking Forces in the Netherlands East Indies during the last weeks before the Japanese invasion of Java.

General Wavell was similarly honoured last year.—A.P.

56 Arrests In Bhanga

FARIDPUR, Sept. 24

In connection with the serious disturbances at Bhanga on September 19, the houses of some Hindus, including pleaders, were searched. About 56 persons, including pleaders, teachers and students, were arrested.

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Education For Citizenship

(Continued from page 5)

schools and men and women are appointed as teachers according to their qualifications. The aim of these schools is all-round training. The schools are on "polytechnical" basis. By that is meant a grasp of basic principles underlying production and their relations to society. Handicraft in the schools. In excursions to plants and farms they see how theories work out in practice. In Moscow the House of Wonders displays the latest achievements in physics, geology and chemistry. It is imperative for their future citizens to understand the fundamentals of science and technique.

University Education Is Free

University education is open to all who conclude the secondary stage at school, and pass out with the mark of "satisfactory." All who pass out with marks of "good" and "excellent" receive their university education free of charge, receiving maintenance grants where needed, so long as they keep up to this standard in their work. There are 716 universities and colleges with 601,000 students.

In addition to schools and universities a large variety of trade and industrial schools has recently been established, catering for a million young people a year. In such schools they combine a specialised and general training so that they can enter industry at the age of eighteen as fully qualified and skilled workers, receiving an adult wage at the job for which they have qualified.

Adult Education

In no country is there so much emphasis on adult education as in the Soviet Union. Whereas elsewhere, it is usually considered that education finishes with school or university, there are few people in Russia to-day who are not studying some subject apart from their ordinary everyday job. All such facilities are provided free of charge being financed out of public and trade union funds.

The variety of adult education available may be summed up as follows: Firstly, training for more skilled work in the same industry or profession. An interesting application of this principle has been in the professional fields of teaching and medicine, the introduction of a system of "refresher" courses for those working in outlying or rural areas, by which, every few years, they may bring their knowledge of their subject up to date.

Secondly, there is the possibility of training for some quite different kind of work from that in which one is employed.

Finally there are classes in political, economic, and philosophical subjects studied for their general interest, and not with a view to personal advancement in a job.

Soviet education teaches the doctrine of racial equality, as opposed to all theories of racial superiority. It takes for granted the public ownership of land and industry. Finally it aims at training conscientious working citizen with a comradely attitude to their neighbours. It condemns the exploitation of the labour of one man for the profit of another.

Research Institutes And Planned Science

The directing brain of all scientific work in the country—the All Union Academy of Science on which all the most outstanding scientific workers are represented, that lays down the general plans for scientific research in accordance with general needs of the country—is a part of the State apparatus. It is located in Moscow. It has a fire-proof library of 8 million volumes. It co-ordinates the activities of the 50,000 workers in science and the network of 902 research institutes. Most of them are adjuncts of specific industries and trusts carrying on research on their behalf. In 1938 1,016 million roubles were spent on research.

Agricultural science is an interesting example. Not only do the various State-supported scientific institutes provide the collective farms with the necessary knowledge for introducing modern methods of farming, not only do outstanding scientists evolve new and better types of crops, such as perennial wheat, and better methods such as vernalisation, by which grain is made to sprout before sowing, thus enormously shortening the period between sowing and growth, but the collective farmers themselves are encouraged to undertake research, and the most advanced farms have their own scientific laboratories where they experiment on their own territory to ensure the best possible adaptation of crops to their soil.

Studying Law And Constitution.

Similarly in industry, the whole scientific work of the country is being planned in accordance with the main needs of industrial development. Far from discouraging pure science it is encouraged, and a large network of scientific institutes carry on their research irrespective of immediate practical problems. But at the same time, connected with each industry special research institutes are working, which make the fullest use of every new discovery and see that is fully applied on the largest possible scale.

Again in the field of health, the application of science to life appears in numerous significant forms. Nothing may be sold unless passed by the health authorities as genuinely beneficial. Every chemist's shop is run by the Commissariat of Health. There can be no ramp of patent medicines under such conditions

A striking example of the co-ordination of science with planning is the fact that in Central Asia, numerous desert areas are being irrigated and made fertile. But with irrigation comes the malaria mosquito. Therefore Soviet science has recommended that in all the new irrigation canals a certain type of fish should be bred, a fish that feeds on the lava of the malaria mosquito. The result is irrigation and malaria need not go together.

With no monopolies or private interests to safeguard, there are no secret to be confined in labs., no patents to be locked up in corporation vaults. No barriers to the free circulation of findings. This is a boon to the scientist. No longer need he work in isolation nor in ignorance of what others are doing. With the increasing complexity of problems, the great triumphs will be achieved through the synthesis of many minds.

To this is added the collaboration of whole people. The Soviet seek to enlist the interest and enthusiasm of the masses in research, invention and exploration. Chiselled on the facade of the Moscow University is the legend "Science to the toilers." Thus besides the fifty thousand to whom science is a vocation, there are millions to whom it is an avocation.'

The electrification of the country and the execution of the Five-Year plans required a considerable increase in the utilization of the country's natural resources. During the last 20 years Soviet scientists have penetrated into the most distant parts of the country and have multiplied the known natural resources of the country several times over. The more detailed study of this wealth proceeds parallel with its application in industry.

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GERMAN CONCERN OVER U-BOAT LOSSES

Allied Measures To Fight Menace

(From London By Special Cable)

No survey after three years at sea can be complete without an analysis of submarine warfare since it is on seapower and unbroken lines of their communications that the United Nations depend for eventual victory.

At sea the greatest menace still remains the U-boat, hunting singly or in packs, attacking merchant shipping and attempting to stem the steady flow of the sinews of war from the Americas to Britain and the Far East, from Britain to Russia and to the armies in the Near and Middle East. Yet there are signs that even while the Germans up till June, 1942, and more especially during the period immediately following America's entry into the war, could claim some success for their methods of warfare, they are now beginning to wonder whether the rate of destruction of the Allied shipping justifies the heavy losses of U-Boat crews involved plus the amount of raw material, manpower and anti-aircraft defence devoted to U-boat yards. Sinkings have been falling while U-boat losses have been rising.

Although it is inadvisable to give any accurate figures, the First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking of war at sea declared that, using as evidence the number of prisoners captured and the wreckage picked up, more U-boats have been sunk during July and August than during any other month of the year. Soon the weather for submarine warfare will get worse. Days will be shorter and visibility poor. As anti-submarine measures and forces are extended and improved, U-boats will be forced into areas where they are likely to be destroyed. The organisation of convoy and anti-submarine patrols off the American continent, both North and South, implies that there is no longer any easy hunting ground left. Any future moves of U-boats, such as the earlier one, from the Atlantic to the Caribbean, which at the time caused such alarm, will be from one strongly defended area to another. For these areas will not be reinforced by a transfer of escort-vessels but by the arrival of newly built ships and aircraft.

Anti-submarine warfare, moreover, has been revolutionised by the use of long-range aircraft and by the improvements in the detection apparatus and explosives, while on the other hand, mass production methods in building have limited the possibility of improving U-boats.

Natural Rhythm

The outlook during the coming months for submarine warfare, on which Germany has pinned her faith, can be far from reassuring to the naval observers of the German High Command. For unless Germany can provide her U-boats with new bases, they will be forced to operate everywhere against strong escorts of surface vessels and land-based and sea-borne aircraft.

Driven from the coasts of Great Britain, driven from the mid-Atlantic to the west, U-boats are now being driven from the west as well. The naval spokesmen of Berlin attempt to explain the recent losses of U-boats in terms of "natural rhythm" of U-boat warfare; what they do not explain is the mounting strength of Britain's and America's escorts.

The menace of the U-boat still remains, the fight at sea is a bitter and long-drawn-out fight, from which there can be no respite. Yet as the United Nations face the fourth winter of war, they know that hard though the struggle may be, they are armed with adequate weapons, with which to meet and eventually destroy their foe.

INDIAN SOLUTION FOR WORLD PROBLEMS

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INDIA AND A NEW CIVILIZATION. By Rajani Kanta Das. Calcutta Prabasi Press, 1942. Pp. 320. Indian Rs. 3; Foreign 5sh.

According to the author, "India and a New Civilization" is a preliminary study in the origin, growth, nature, problem and significance of a new civilization which has been growing in India since the beginning of the 19th century. It formed the basis of the Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar Prize Lectures given by Dr. Das in October, 1940 at Baroda. In the book under review the author's main object is to prove, first of all, that out of the fusion of cultural traits of three great civilizations, Hindu, Muslim and Western, as well as the rise of new social values, ideals and aims, and of the renaissance and social movements, there has been growing in India a new civilization; secondly, that India has all the necessary factors, such as physical backgrounds, ethical qualities and cultural heritages, to develop this new civilization into a great intellectual, moral and spiritual force for the benefit of her own people as well as of the world at large; and finally, that it is only such a strong, bold, and noble idealism of creating a new civilization which can awaken, inspire and energize her rapidly growing intellectual classes and starving, ignorant and inert masses into vigorous social, political and industrial activities and unite them into one social whole in the face of the rising tides of communalism, provincialism and separatism.

Will India Solve The Problem?

The urgent need for a great creative effort on our part to make the world, which has become a neighbourhood, into a brotherhood has become quite apparent in the present world conflict. It is manifest that unless some unity of purpose can be achieved in the world, unless the ever more violent and disastrous incidence of war can be averted, unless some common control can be imposed on the headlong waste of man's limited inheritance that is now going on, the history of humanity must presently culminate in some sort of disaster, repeating and exaggerating the disaster which is caused by modern warfare, producing chaotic social conditions, and going on thereafter in a degenerative process towards extinction. So much all reasonable men seem now prepared to admit.

But upon the question of how and in what form a unity of purpose and a common control of human affairs is to be established, there is still a great and lamentable diversity of opinion. It has therefore become necessary for us to examine our of own civilization to see if India can make a contribution to a better world organization. It is in this respect that Dr. Das' book is valuable as it brings out the idealism in our civilization which is capable of creating a world brotherhood.

The author approaches the subject from different view points. In the First Part he gives a rough and brief analysis of the historical development, the main cultural traits and the contributions of the three fusing civilizations. In the Second Part, one finds a historical survey of the Indian renaissance and other social movements—religious, reform, educational, industrial and political—and a brief outline of the social processes through which the new civilization has been developing from the beginning of the 19th century. Finally, there is a discussion of demographic, political, industrial and sociological approaches to the solution of the various problems involved in the achievement of the new cultural values, ideals and aims.

Reconstruction Of Outlook

The social, political and economic forces in the world during the past two centuries or more have brought Eastern and Western civilizations close together and created possibilities for the integration and co-ordination of divergent, but mutually complementary, cultural traits, such as objective and subjective views of life, material success and moral achievement, and untiring activities and sober contemplation. The synthesis of these cultural trails will give us a scientific civilization which India is called upon to create and develop not only for the world's benefit but also for her own salvation.

The task of bringing about a consolidated world state, which is necessary to prevent the decline and decay of mankind is not primarily one of the diplomats' statesmen and politicians at all. It is an educational one since it is based on an intellectual reconstruction. The task immediately before mankind is to find release from the contentious loyalties racial hatreds, old political beliefs and economic theories which make collective world-wide action impossible at the present time, through a new vision of the history and destiny of mankind. On that as a basis, and that alone, can a new world order be organized and maintained. The effort demanded from all thoughtful people, therefore, is primarily and essentially a bold reconstruction of outlook upon life of hundreds of millions of minds. The idea of a world commonweal should dominate education everywhere in the world.

In this age of international strife, India must offer to the world her philosophy of life, of peace, based on her conception of the spiritual unity of all human beings. It is essential to make the best in our culture available first to the children of the soil. Every Indian should know something of his own heritage, his country's civilization and its abiding values. Dr Das' book is timely. The whole volume is interestingly arranged, the style is simple and direct and the aim is definitely constructive and patriotic All those interested not only in the progress and future of India but also in what contribution India can make to the reorganization of the world order will find this book valuable and useful

How Millionaires Are Made

UPTON SINCLAIR'S "MOUNTAIN CITY" DISCUSSES THE PROBLEM OF OIL— AND SOCIAL CLIMBING!

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, August 7.

Upton Sinclair is enjoying another revival as a best seller in Britain in his book "Mountain City", a pure and simple American hustle re-published by Werner Laurie, 4s. net. In this book Sinclair returns to the problem of oil—that old problem and many new ones come up for discussion. It tells of the rise of a raw youth to immediate and rapid power; it reveals a high society marriage. It is a story that drives its own way, propelled by the author's vigorous style.

At the age of ten Young Jed Rusher was crawling about in the muck of sugar beet fields, and before he was thirty he had "made" fifty million dollars. From the first glimpse he got of high class people and their way of life Jed determined he would get there. Young Jed was a dreamer with a very practical brain; he dreamed of power and ease—power which he got, and ease which he never got. Jed knew how to make use of opportunities and people. His first opportunity came through a rich banker who came down on religious business to their local Church.

Through this influence Jed found himself in one of those Methody Colleges, and, through this College, Jed had occasion to canvas a rich financier for money to endow a religion useful to the great industrialists. This was jed's first introduction to the inside life of the rich, and before he had been there many months he had persuaded a very wealthy young heiress of fifteen summers to marry him.

Thereby hangs a remarkable tale which the reader can compare with those of many other heiresses of the Woolworth-cum-Pugilist brand. However, it is part of the story by which Jed Rusher got both his feet on the ladder of fame and both his hands on fifty millions of other people's money.

Young Jed had already privately exposed his young wife's relatives to the police, and had earned a money reward. With this cash he had brought some oil lands. Then as an "oil magnate" he made his claim to the young lady's hand and fortune. This is story of intrigues and fraud on a magnificient scale by the N. Jed Rusher Tar-bucket.

There was never a time when there was not a score of law suits outstanding against the various Tar-bucket companies; old claims to the land based on defective titles; suits for damages from oil drainage, for water rights, for personal injuries—it took a whole legal staff to handle all these assaults. And always graft and blackmail; company officers yielding to temptation, selling Jed out, conspiring with Jed's enemies to commit actions for which Jed might afterwards be sued. endless were the remifications of the plotting all through this 'big business' world; company officers would blackmail their own companies, would advise the settlement of cases—and Jed would find that they had some share in the profits of the settlements! And then when he discharged them, they would bring suit as shareholders, on the basis of information they had got as officers!

The time duly arrived when Jed had to go into the banking business which he had formerly considered his great commercial enemy. A big bank offered him a directorship on the strength of his money-power. Jed accepted and when he got inside he realised that he had done an injustice to the banking industry. He discovered that it was a really great system whereby you were enabled to create imaginary money known as credit to the extent of ten times the real money which the public depositor with you—and have your imaginary money go out into the world on equal terms with the real money, to buy whatever your heart might device. To multiply his money ten times would make him ten times as happy!

But he found ten times more misery. His child-wife and heiress of millions, tired of having a mechanical money-maker, instead of a husband runs off with the poetic father of her first baby, and leaves Jed with all his success to do some thinking along a new line. He had just built a grand Palace from which to operate further millions, and plunge into real millionaire society but he was left among the ruins.

There Upton Sinclair leaves him a moral ruin among the social wreckage.

Wife: Just think, dear, it's 47 years ago to-day that we became engaged.

Professor: Is it? Then it's high time we got married.

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Hiro With His Twin Brother Lal

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

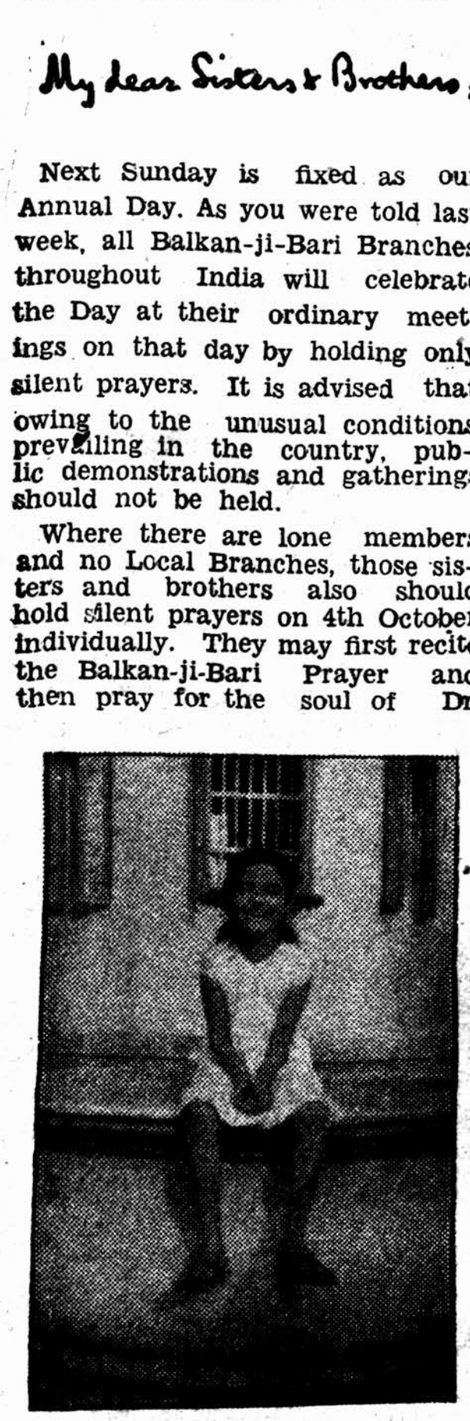
Next Sunday is fixed as our Annual Day. As you were told last week, all Balkan-ji-Bari Branches throughout India will celebrate the Day at their ordinary meetings on that day by holding only silent prayers. It is advised that owing to the unusual conditions prevailing in the country, public demonstrations and gatherings should not be held.

Where there are lone members and no Local Branches, those sisters and brothers also should hold silent prayers on 4th October individually. They may first recite the Balkan-ji-Bari Prayer and then pray for the soul of Dr. Annie Besant and also for long life of Mahatma Gandhi. And remember, children's prayers are always heard by the Almighty.

There has been a good response to my appeal for the Sind Flood Relief Fund. Another list of the fresh donors to the Fund will be published in the next week's Corner. If possible you may try and collect some contributions to this Fund on the Annual Day, and forward them to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, along with your reports of the celebration.

I have received some very interesting letter last week, and I propose to publish two of them this time. It is always a joy to hear from my sisters and brothers. I wish to hear from you at least on our Annual Day, i.e., next Sunday. Will some of you make it a point to write to me? You may, of course, write anything. Thanks very much!

* * *



Gopi With Her Smile

An Old Acquaintance

Dear Dada,—I shall be grateful if you kindly, at least once, go through this letter of mine, which will remind you of the happy old days!

Indu With Her Biscuit

Do you remember the year 1933-34 when you were at Karachi? I do not quite remember the date and the month, but it was a Sunday morning, when I had come to attend the Balkan-Ji-Bari meeting with my elder brother.

Do you remember, you had given me a seat by your side and asked me my name and class of studies? Probably you have forgotten it! On that very day, the first day for me indeed, I joined the Balkan-ji-Bari as a member.

Now let me come to the point. I wish to continue my relations with the Children's Association. Will you, therefore, kindly enrol me as an Associate and let me have some Pen-Brothers to exchange views with?—Your brother

Vishin L. Gursahani,
(Nawabshah, Sind).

Suresh With His Cycle

It is a pleasure to hear from you, Brother Vishin. You are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari as its Associate and help the organisation.

* * *

A New Enthusiast

Dear Dada,—Although I am not enrolled in the Balkan-Ji-Bari, I like it. You will be glad to learn that we have a Kumar Mandal and a Kumari Mandal for boys and girls respectively at Dahanu.

The Dahanu Kumar Mandal was started about two years back with just 10 boys, and the Dahanu Kumari Mandal about one year back with 50-60 girls, as members. The membership of the Kumar Mandal has also now grown to about 70-80.

Bharati With Her Brother Dhruva

These Mandals try to infuse the spirit of true citizenship in boys and girls, whose age on joining should be under 18 years. They are taught to think pure, speak pure and also live pure, through study classes, etc. There is a programme of songs, lectures, games, etc, almost every day.

Boys and girls of the two Mandals consider each other as brothers and sisters. They celebrate great days jointly, and help one another whenever necessary in carrying on their activities. We shall be glad to receive some suggestions from you.—Your Brother,

Pramod K. Tanna,
(Dahanu, Thana).

I am very happy to receive your letter and to know that you are interested in the Balkan-ji-Bari The activities of both the Kumar and Kumari Mandals of your place are similar to those of this Children's Association. Why not then affiliate these Mandals to Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, and work in co-operation with it?

* * *

What's This?

Bro. Bal Pradhan wants to know:—

From what word of five letters can you take two and leave one?

Answer: Stone!

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

How Warsaw Beat Nazi Tanks

Road Barricades, Upturned Trams, Running Lorries, Water Hoses—All Were Pressed Into Service!

In a recent B.B.C. programme, Tom Wintringham told listeners the little-known story of the fighting in Warsaw early in September, 1939, which proved that even a city completely unprepared for action can stop quite considerable force:

'At the end of the first week of this war, a German armoured division, commanded by General Reinhardt, broke through and got to the suburbs of Warsaw. It was stronger than an ordinary armoured division; it had quite a powerful force of infantry attached to it, travelling with it in lorries. Reinhardt wirelessed back during the evening of the seventh day of the war that Warsaw would fall next day. And there seemed no reason why it shouldn't. Most of the Polish army was elsewhere; almost the only troops available in Warsaw were recruits being mobilised. The city had no road-blocks, no defences; its fortification dated from Napoleon's time. The Government and General Staff had left the city that morning, and its defence was in the hands of a civilian, the Lord Mayor of Warsaw.

'But when the German tanks began to clank into the suburbs, about dawn, they found good road-blocks, hastily made. The Poles had run trams down to the ends of the lines and tipped them over sideways, blocking the main roads. The German tanks had to work their way in through narrow side streets. In these streets they met all sorts of trouble. One thing the Poles had thought up was ramming the enemy tanks with heavy lorries. The tanks would come clattering down a street leading towards the centre of the city; in a cross street, at right angles to this, would be a lorry or a couple of lorries with their engines running. In one of the corner houses there was a lookout, who waved a piece of rag out of the window when the lorries had to start moving. The lorry drivers speeded them up all they could, and jumped clear just before hitting the tank.

Various Ruses

'When German tank crew got out of their machines to clear obstructions they were shot or knocked on the head with a brick. In the bigger streets towards the centre of the city Poles hid on the roofs, and with crowbars loosened bits of stone coping. A hundredweight of stone falling three or four stories is not good for any part of a tank, and if it happens to hit the tank's machine guns those guns get bent.

The Warsaw fire brigade ambushed tanks with high-pressure hoses, swamping the air-intake to the engines and other people tried various ways of setting enemy machines alight. Meanwhile the German infantry were being held up, and no matter how the tanks tried to help them forward some Poles with rifles or hand-grenades always bobbed up a little further up the street and it took hours to dig them out of their positions.

Houses were set alight to make smoke-screens, and through these smoke-screens Polish soldiers and civilians counter-attacked with picks, spades, knives, and crowbars as well as more ordinary weapons. The tanks were never allowed to stop and have a rest. Soon their petrol was running short. By evening it was clear that they could not possibly take the city and they withdrew. What is more, the Poles chased them all that night until they were nearly twenty miles from the city. There they had to wait a week until the main body of the German army got up. Even then Warsaw held for another three weeks. That is what a city which feels like fighting can do even if it is unprepared; a city that is prepared could do far more'.

Gagged But Not Guillotined!

(Continued from Page 3)

The effect of the Act on old presses and papers was even more striking. Upto the years 1917, 18 out of 22 newspapers ceased publication immediately after demand of security and some 40 out of 82 presses from whom security was demanded closed. In most cases it was more as a protest against official tutelage rather than on account of inability to pay.

The travails and terrors of the Press Act were a great deal more enhanced during the time of war by the use or abuse of the Defence of India Act for political purposes and the resuscitation and misuse of some of those rarely used Acts like the Post office Act and the State Prisoners' Act. The last straw was the Rowlatt Act.

Protection For Princes

After long and persistent agitation the obnoxious Press Act was repealed in 1921 but within six months after, a new restriction was imposed on the press by the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act, which was passed to give "protection to the Princes against seditous attacks upon them in the newspapers published in British India."

But despite this Act the Indian Press enjoyed a comparative quiet before the storm of 1930-31. Then came the first Press Ordinance (Ordinance II of 1930, passed on April 27) and six months later the Press (Emergency Powers) Act. During the six months of the life of the ordinance Rs. 2,40,000 was demanded and taken as security from 131 newspapers.

Again exhaustive figures are not available to show the ravages of this Act. But according to information supplied by the Home Member on September 4, 1935 in the Indian Legislative Assemly till that date an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was demanded as security from 166 newspapers. The maximum security demanded from a single journal went as high as Rs 31,000. During the same period 448 newspapers declined to deposit the requisite security and were in consequence not started, ceased publication or their declarations became null and void.

Some figures for the year 1935 are given in a brochure published by Dr. K. B. Menon, Secretary, Civil Liberties Union. In this single year action was taken against 72 newspapers under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act and an aggregate security of Rs. 1,03,000 was demanded. Only 15 newspapers furnished the security called for.

The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act is still with us, not to speak of other minor Acts. Its capacities for mischief were augmented by the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 which has added considerably to the list of offences mentioned in the Press Act. And over and above these we have the Defence of India Act and a daily growing catalogue of rules thereunder.

In spite of all these provocative restrictions the general loyalty of the Indian press to the Allied cause has never been in doubt either in this war or in the last one. The more ardent spirits among journalists would seem to have mistaken this sense of loyalty for timidity. That is why when on that fateful Saturday night in August, Mahatma Gandhi in his speech before the All-India Congress Committee said that the press should be ready to close down rather than allow itself to be misused by the authorities, some of us laughed. "The old man wants to take away our bread from us", we told each other and continued to laugh till the possibility of his arrest next morning began to dawn on us and drove out all laughter.

And true to its traditions the Indian press has responded magnificently. The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference has refused to abdicate its duty to the public and has insisted on the right of the press to give full publicity to all political activities and pronouncements in furtherance of the National demand.

However it had to accept a compromise on the publication of certain categories of news. Even this compromise has called forth the wrath of the editors of suspended newspapers and a battle royal may be expected when the plenary session of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference meets shortly.

The press in India, as elsewhere, has many internal problems to face, but it has never had a peaceful chance to do so. Journalism is a by-product of Democracy. One of the postulates of Democracy is that men must study the world and their environment in order to be able to rule themselves. The press is the instrument which gives the public the necessary knowledge of their environment To present and interpret the environment according to its own light is a fundamental Civil liberty of the press. As Walter Lippman in his book, "Public Opinion" observes, "No one can possibly overestimate the value of this liberty nor the importance of maintaining it. When it is in jeopardy the human spirit is in jeopardy. And when the right is curtailed, as during a war, the suppression of thought is a risk to civilization which might prevent its recovery from the effects of war, if the hysterics, who exploit the necessity, were numerous enough to carry over into peace the taboos of war."

Hostages To The Enemy

I have no doubt, therefore, that in the long run, when Democracy triumphs, as it is bound to triumph (As Bertrand Russel has pointed out, every major war since 1,700 has been won by the more democratic side) the Indian press will have its liberties restored and then be ready to face its internal problems.

Meanwhile, one would wish that the powers-that-be would recognise that liberty of the press, which means nothing more nor less than its right to tell the truth as it sees it, is as important in war as in peace. For as C. A. Mace ("The Sociological Review", July-October 1941) observes:—"To rely upon the immediate advantage of a lie, as to rely upon a rigid censorship (and the two things generally go together), is to hand over enormous hostages to the enemy."

RAILWAY THROUGH HELL!

(Continued from Page 6)

straps. These straps are removed when the punishment is inflicted, and wires substituted—wires that will cut deep into the victim's shoulders. Then, stripped to the waist, the victim is forced to march miles through the desert, his wire-hung knapsack weighted down, with bricks. When the officers wish to be particularly sadistic the victim's shoes are removed. The results are frightful."

Promised more pay, which never arrived, the men continued work. Their tents were taken away and they had to rest in holes scooped out of the sand without cover. So they called another strike, as a result of which their pay was stopped altogether and for four days they had no food, water or cigarettes. Threats of worse punishment mixed with promises of improved conditions were used to make the slaves return to work. "But," says the writer, "we learned from experience the better food and better pay never came. We were so hungry that we crept out of our dugouts at night and stole camels and donkeys. We slaughtered them in the darkness and tried to appease our terrible hunger.

"Getting sick was awful. If you asked for sick leave, your temperature was taken at 7 a. m. If you were running a fever you were excused, but most tropical diseases induce a temperature only in the afternoon, so no fever would show when temperatures were taken in the morning. Twenty-four hours in gaol was the penalty for faking illness. Three of my comrades complained of abdominal pains and were given a similar remedy, methylene blue. All three died of appendicitis because they were forced to go on working.

"The clothing situation gradually got worse and worse. When our uniforms went to pieces, we made shirts into trousers. When these gave out we worked in our underpants. Our shoes were gone and we were given only papier-mache sandals. After a few days these also were in tatters. Those who couldn't make some kind of footwear had to go barefoot. Stripped to the waist, without proper helmets to protect us from the sun, we laboured in blazing heat."

Scores died and still die every day as they labour to build Hitler's railway across the desert. Only a few escape, as this writer did, to write down their experiences... And these were brave men who volunteered to fight for France against the Nazis!

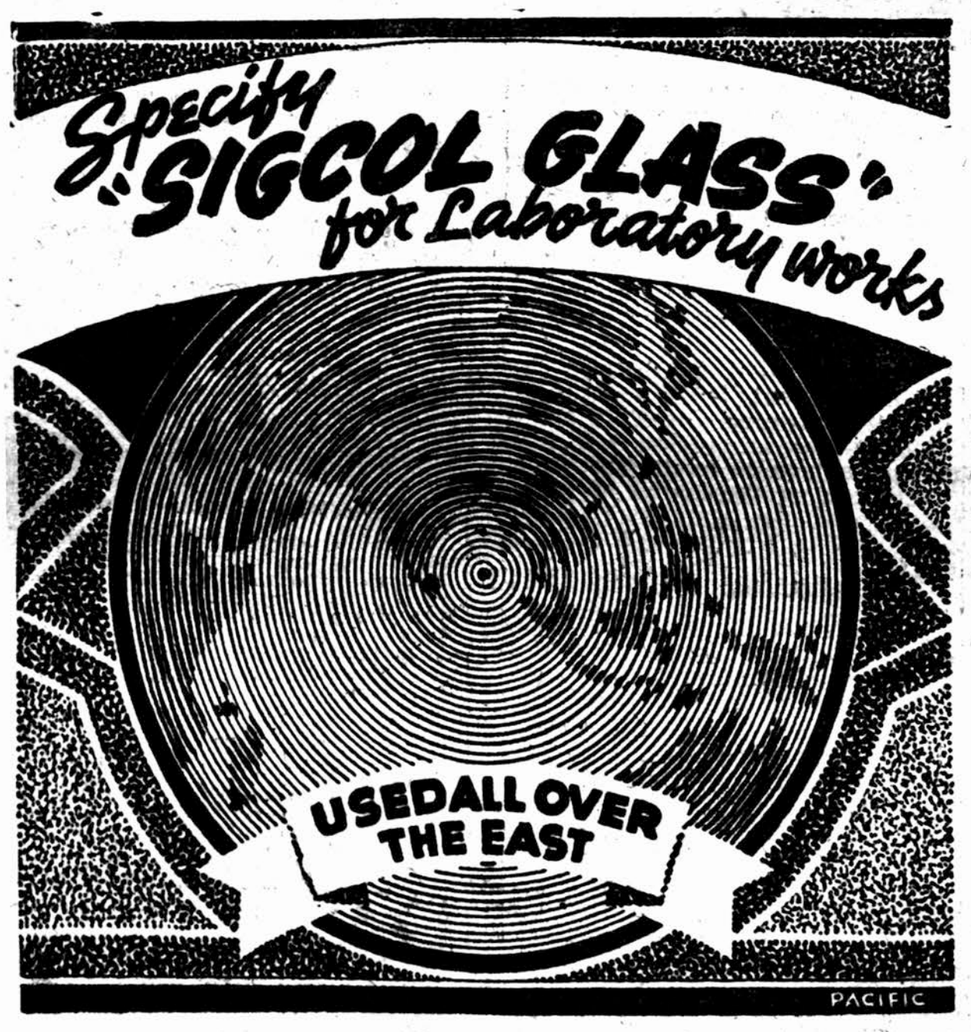
RUSSIA'S "SECOND BAKU"

It is naturally impossible to estimate with any accuracy the effect on Russia's war economy of the interruption of waterborne oil from Trans-Caucasia. For the "most important factor is Russia's oil reserves; these are secret though it is reasonable to assume that they are very large. But apart from what is hidden away, the Soviet Union has important alternative sources of supply and refining centres, says "The Times" Moscow correspondent.

There have been substantial increases in oil production in regions other than the Caucasus since 1939, when the more recently developed centres began to figure appreciably in the production tables. Although total production has increased remarkably—seven years ago it was 25,000,000 tons; in 1938 it topped 30,000,000; and two years later Russia was producing oil at the rate of 35,000,000 tons, aiming at almost 50,000,000 tons a year in 1942—an interesting feature of these increases is that, whereas until 1938, they were due mainly to greater production in the older Caucasian areas, since that year they have been largely caused by the rapid development of other fields.

In what is known as a "second Baku", oil deposits are believed to be at least as great as those in Trans-Caucasia. Although this district, the main wells of which are at Ishimbaevo, Kuibishev, Perm, Buguruslan and on the borders of the Tatar and Bashkir Republics, was a little slow in getting under way development during the past three years has been rapid. The biggest trust, Bashneft, increased its output by one-half in 1939 and others have increased their output by as much as 60 per cent. The 1940 plan for the "second Baku" envisaged the sinking of 600 new wells.

War has speeded up all these plans, and it would be surprising if the "second Baku" has no more than beaten the task set to it to produce 14 per cent. of the total Soviet supplies this year.



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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

WILLKIE

Will he come? Will he not come?

There is a well-known story of Mr. Winston Churchill's father, Lord Randolph Churchill. When he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and was preparing his first budget, papers full of figures of revenue and expenditure were placed before him by his staff. But he was so poor in arithmetic that he naively asked his Secretary, "What are all these damned dots for?"

★

Method In Madness

A local correspondent recalled this amusing anecdote to draw a parallel to Mr. Winston Churchill's juggling with arithmetic in his House of Commons speech on the Indian situation. We refuse to believe, however, that Mr. Churchill is as 'naive' as his father and does not understand simple equations. There is method in a politician's madness when he disregards elementary rules of arithmetic to belittle the numerical strength of his adversary. Blimps might applaud such strategy as "that Nelson Touch"—putting the blind eye to the telescope of reality. But history, we are afraid, will take a stern view and might draw comparisons with the "Singapore Complacency" and the "Burma Blunder."

To return to those "damned dots," we find that, following Mr. Churchill, his "patriotic and wise Indians"—some of the servants of the Central and Provincial Governments—are as liable to get confused by points and ciphers as the British Premier or his illustrious father!

★

That "Damned Dot"

The local officials, it appears, were all aflutter when, they got scent of a cheque for a hundred thousand dollars having been credited to the account of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with a local firm of bankers. Was this "Ghadar party funds for revolutionary activities in India" or "American capital flowing in to disrupt the British Empire?" In any case, it was a serious enough matter to demand immediate investigation.

The mountain of suspicion however, yielded only a humble mouse. The cheque was only for a sum of a thousand dollars, the amount (presumably) sent to Pandit Nehru by his American publishers. But the Police or their informants or the censors seem to have mistaken "Dollars 1000.00" (the last two ciphers stand for zero cents) for "Dollars 100,000." That "damned dot" had done all this mischief!

★

"Toward Freedom"

Talking about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we find from American papers that the American edition of his Autobiography, published under the title, "Toward Freedom," has proved one of the greatest best-sellers in recent years. Four editions have already been exhausted and the latest edition includes as an appendix the Congress statement rejecting the Cripps' proposals.

The popularity of Pandit Jawaharlal's book and the consistently good articles on India published by "Asia" magazine—two of which, by Pearl Buck and Lin Yutang, we reproduced some weeks ago—give us some hope that at least some Americans are being told the truth about India.

In the last issue received in India, "Asia" front pages the map of Asia with the slogan, "HALF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE ARE IN ASIA"—a simple fact which needs to be re-stated, as British and American politicians are in the habit of forgetting it!

★

P.M.G., Please Note!

If the British Premier betrays such utter ignorance of simple arithmetic and high Police officials are bewildered by the American way of denoting cents, can we blame postal employees if they fail in Geography?

The Secretary of a local cultural association addressed a registered letter to a society in Moscow. The letter was sent back by the Post Office because the clerk did not know where Moscow was.

The Secretary put U.S.S.R. in brackets after Moscow and the letter was presented to the postal clerk for registration.

"There is no such country in the world that I know of", said the clerk and once again the letter was sent back.

★

Beating The Censorship!

The "Chroniclers" would like to know the name of the American correspondent who flew to Chungking to beat the censorship in India—as mentioned in one of the speeches in the Assembly.

It will be recalled that some weeks ago "The Last Page" published, specially for the benefit of American correspondents, the story of the late Webb Miller who threatened to fly to Iran when the censor held up one of his stories during the last Civil Disobedience movement. We had called it "A Story With A Moral". And so it has proved to be!

★

9,000 Papers, 70 Languages, 38 Million Readers!

An interesting article on the Soviet press appears in a recent "All Russian Number" of the "World Review."

Andrew Rothstein, the author, who is the chief correspondent of the Tass Agency in Great Britain reveals that

"there are 9,000 newspapers in the Soviet Union, published in 70 languages, and with a total print, on the eve of Hitler's attack on the U.S.S.R., calculated at 38 million copies."

Out of these the big 'national' newspapers account for 10 millions, the big provincial papers (published in the other 15 capitals of Union republics and other larger towns) for over 12 millions, and the smaller district, collective farm and factory papers for another 16 millions.

As against this Tsarist Russia in 1913 published only 859 newspapers, with a total circulation of less than 3 million copies.

★

Who Owns Them?

Who owns the newspapers in a country where there is no private property:—

"No private person in the U.S.S.R. owns a newspaper, and there are no limited liability companies to own newspapers either. In Moscow a number of newspapers are owned jointly by various Government departments and the Trade Unions catering for the workers in appropriate occupations or by the Red Army or Red Navy; or by the Government itself—the, "Izvestia" with about 1 1|2 million circulation, in this case. "Pravda", with 2,200,000 circulation, is owned by the Communist Party, while the "Komsomlskaya", the youth paper with approximately 700,000 circulation and "Pionerskaya Pravda" the children's daily (850,000 virculation) by the young Communist League. "Trud" is the property of the Central Council of Trade Unions."

★

No Press Advisers

What about the Liberty of Press in the land of the Soviets? Is there a Press Act? Censors? Press Advisers? Let Mr. Rothstein answer!

"Before the Soviet Union was brought into the war, there was nothing like a Ministry of Information or Propaganda Ministry in the Soviet Union. There were none of the elaborate circulars telling the editor just how many lines to devote to this or that, what to play up and what to pass over in silence, which are familiar to those who study the Fascist systems in Germany and Italy. Editors, down to those of the humblest sheet, are expected in the Soviet Union to show an intelligent interest in public affairs, to 'hit hard on the sore spot' (a favourite Soviet expression), without fear or favour, and to stand the racket accordingly. If they are Communists, as most of them are, then naturally they answer to their Party if they diverge from its policy; but there is no civil liability hanging over them. Of course, they are not free to advocate a return to capitalism or the overthrow of the Soviet system...."

★

Most-quoted Newspapers

And this is what a columnist of "The New York Times" has to say about the Soviet press:—

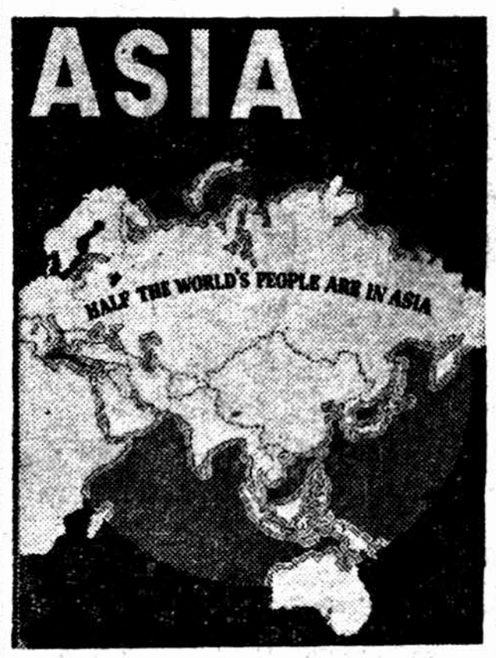
"Pravda yielded to excitement one day this month and gave a two-column head to the news of the bombing of Cologne. Most quoted of European newspapers nowadays are "Pravda", "Izvestia" and "Red Star", all of Moscow. Their fame is out of proportion to their size Each is a single sheet of four closely printed pages without big headlines, without entertainment features and with few advertisements. Except for their mastheads, they are hard to tell apart. Their contents are factual, concise and chiefly concerned with Soviet political, economic and military affairs. Foreign news goes on the back page. The fall of Singapore got two lines".

★

Will Willkie Come?

Willkie is coming to India. Willkie is not coming to India. Willkie IS coming to India! Willkie IS NOT coming to India!!

The From-the-Qutab-Minar columnist of the Delhi "National Call" throws some revealing light on this Willkie mystery:



"ASIA"

A simple statement that needs to be re-stated!

Some time before the fateful 8th of August, an enterprising correspondent of "Reuter's" scooped the world, by wiring to India, that Mr. Wendell Willkie was leaving on an Eastern tour as representative of President Roosevelt, and would be visiting India to discover a 'modus vivendi' to end the present deadlock. The news set the Indian bureaucracy in revolt. Here was the hard worked Indian official trying to suppress a non-violent rebellion, and down comes President Roosevelt queering the pitch by prematurely declaring Willkie's visit, before even the doors have been shut on Congress leaders. It was in such a mood that the scoop of the "Reuter's" correspondent caught the Indian officials, and was scotched.

STOP WILLKIE

The whole diplomatic machinery was set working. A comprehensive contradiction was obtained from America. It was stated that Mr. Wendell Willkie was not contemplating any trip to India, and certainly not as representative of President Roosevelt. Mr. Willikie was himself made to say that he had no intention of visiting India, and queering the pitch for the Indian officials. The whole news was characterised as a clever but 'baseless' yarn.

TRUTH TRICKLE

A little later came the news that Mr. Wendell Willkie intended to visit Stalin in Moscow, and Chiang Kai-shek in Chungking, but any mention of India was avoided. It was also given out that the visit would be made as representative to President Roosevelt. The truth began to trickle through.

GRUDGING ADMISSION

Mr. Wendell Willkie reached Cairo, but no mention was made of India. He saw Rommel being beaten and gave a good chit to the British Command. Confidence began to grow in Willkie. 'He is not a fire-eating Republican withal', high Government officials began to feel. Willkie left for Russia via Iraq and Turkey. His route lay via India after that, if he had to go to China. There was no alternative. Thus grudgingly in the last line of a propaganda message it was admitted that Willkie would also be visiting India.

WILL WILLKIE BE WHISKED?

Reuter's correspondent has been vindicated, but not the agency which was in such great hurry to help officialdom by concocting a helpful contradiction. It has however, still not been given out whether Willkie will be just whisked in and whisked out of India, or will stop for some time and study the problem as it faces the Allied Nations to-day.

★

If He Comes!

If he does after all come to India, says the "National Call" columnist, Willkie is assured of a tremendous welcome:

There will be no need for reserving any suite for him in any hotel. The Viceroy's House was built to accommodate all the kings of Europe if need be. A battlion of soft-footed, liveried servants will be there to wait on him night and day. If His Excellency so decided a red carpet could be spread from Wellingdon Aerodrome to the Viceroy's House. As for a procession the Rai Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs have only to be told to collect a crowd to line the route, to have schoolmasters and schoolboys with flags marked 'Willkie', and a procession of a hundred wreathed cars to carry the honoured guest. The Princes could make a contribution by sending some of the best singers and dancers for entertainment, unless the same could be procured through the good offices of the All-India Radio. Our Nababs will do this and more if only Willkie does not make one request: he should on no account ask to see the loin clothed Fakir of India. He can see Jinnah, Savarkar Ambedkar, M. N. Roy, Sikandar, Noon Aney, any one, but oh God! let us hope his plans leaves before he can make the request of seeing Gandhi or Jawaharlal.

Our Serial True Story

By H. J. Timperley

TERROR IN CHINA

(11) Fires And Firing Squads

Continuing his narrative in diary form, the writer says:

"Friday, December 17—Robbery, murder and rape continue unabated. A rough estimate would be at least a thousand women raped last night and during the day. One poor woman was raped 37 times. Another had her five-month-old infant deliberately smothered by a brute to stop its crying while he raped her. Resistance means the bayonet.

"The hospital is filling up with victims of Japanese cruelty and barbarity. Our only surgeon has his hands more than full and has to work into the night.

"Rickshas, cattle, pigs and donkeys, often the sole means of livelihood of the people, are taken from them. Our rice kitchens and rice shop are interfered with. We have had to close the latter.

"Monday, December 20.—Vandalism and violence continue absolutely unchecked .Whole sections of the city are being systematically burned. All Taiping Road, the most important shopping street in the city, was in flames. Further south we could see soldiers inside shops setting fire to them, and still further they were loading the loot into army trucks.

"Next to the Y.M.C.A.—It was in flames, evidently set on fire only an hour or so ago—the surrounding buildings were as yet untouched. I hadn't the heart to watch it, so we hurried on. That night we counted 14 fires from my window, some of them covering considerable areas.

Military Police Sleep Away

"Wednesday, December 22.—A firing squad was at work very near us at 5 a.m. to-day, I counted over a hundred shots. The University was entered twice during the night. Policemen at the gate were held up at the point of the bayonet and the door was broken down. The Japanese military police recently appointed to duty there were asleep. Representatives of the new Japanese police were called and promised order by January 1. They also asked for the loan of motor cars and trucks.

"We went to see 50 corpses in some ponds a quarter mile east of headquarters. All obviously were civilians with hands bound behind their backs, and one with the top half of his head cut completely off. Were they used for sabre practice?

"On our way home for tiffin we stopped to help the father of the Y.M.C.A. writer who was being threatened by a drunken soldier with a bayonet. The poor mother was frantic with fear and, before sitting down, had run over with two of our fellows to chase the soldiers out of Gee's and Daniel's houses, where they were just about to rape the women. We had to laugh to see those brave soldiers trying to get over the barbed wire fence as we chased them!

Fate Of Ex-Soldiers

"Christmas Day.—At the University, registration commenced. People were told that if any ex-soldiers were there and would step out, they would be used in the labour corps and their lives would be saved. About 240 stepped out. They were herded together and taken away. Two or three lived to tell the tale and, by feigning death after they were wounded, escaped and came to hospital.

"One group was machine-gunned; another was surrounded by soldiers and used for bayonet practice. We have had quite a number of cases where men have faced the execution squad and escaped with only a wound or two perhaps, lying all day and into the night covered by the corpses of their comrades to escape detection and then getting to hospital or friends. A rash bit of carelessness on the part of the Japanese!

"Monday, December 27.—The third week of the Japanese occupation begins, and is celebrated with the arrival of a Nisshin Kisen Kaisha ship from Shanghai. Four representatives of the company called my officer and promised that regular service will soon be established on the river. A number of ladies are in the party and are taken on a sight-seeing trip of the city. They distribute a few sweets to some children and seem tremendously pleased with themselves and also with Japan's wonderful victory, but of course they hear nothing of the real truth—nor does the rest of the world, I suppose.

"The soldiers are still completely out of control, and there is no co-operation between the Army and Embassy. The Army even refuse to recognise the new Self-Government Committee which was called into being by the Embassy, and its members are deliberately slighted. They are told that they are a conquered people and should expect no favours.

Brutal Destructive Force

"There is perhaps no purpose to be served by going further with this story and telling of the acts of horror that have been committed since. I have written this account in no spirit of vindictiveness. War is brutalizing, especially a war of conquest, and it would seem to me from my experience in this, as also in the Shanghai 'war' in 1932, that the Japanese Army, with no background of Christian idealism, has to-day become a brutal destructive force that not only menaces the East but also may some day menace the West, and that the world should know the truth about what is happening. How this situation should be dealt with I shall have to leave with abler minds than mine to consider.

"There is a bright side to this story of course, and that is the wonderful spirit of service that has been shown by our Chinese and foreign friends alike, and the intimate fellowship we have enjoyed in our common cause. Our hearts have been frequently warmed too by the innumerable times the refugees have expressed appreciation for what we have tried to do, and our own losses and inconveniences seem so trivial when compared with what they have suffered. Then our three German friends on the Committee have won both our admiration and affection. They have been a ower of strength—without them I don't see how we would get through.

"What of the future? The immediate future is anything but bright, but the Chinese have an unsurpassed capacity for suffering and endurance besides their many other qualities, and right must triumph in the end. Anyway, I shall always be glad that I threw in my lot with them."

Towards the end of December the Japanese authorities made known their intention of carrying out a registration of all 30,000 odd refugees concentrated at the University of Nanking American Missionary Institution founded 50 years ago. Registration was made of all residents in the city. The following account of what happened was written by a foreign member of the University Faculty on January 25 from a draft of information prepared on December 31 and notes made on January 3:

Scenes At Registration

"Registration was begun on December 20 in the main compound, occupied mainly by women. To the relatively small number of men there, the military authorities added more than 2,000 from the new library. Out of a total of about 3,000 men massed together on the tennis courts below the Swazey Hall, between two and three hundred stepped out in answer to a half-hour haranguing to this effect:

"All who have been soldiers or who have performed compulsory labour ('fu Juh') pass to the rear. Your lives will be spared and you will be given work if you thus voluntarily come forth. If you do not, and upon inspection you are discovered, you will be shot."

"Short speeches were repeated many times over by Chinese under the instructions of Japanese officers. They were Chinese who wished to save many of their people, if possible, from the fate that others had met as former soldiers or as men accused wrongfully of being former soldiers. It was thought by some Chinese that certain men who stepped out were influenced by fear or misunderstanding of the term 'compulsory labour.' Assuredly a fair number of them had never been soldiers.

"At the outset that morning the chief officer asked my permission to conduct the registration on American property—a deference most startling in my experience of the Japanese occupation. Moreover he and others took especial pains to avoid causing unnecessary fear at the beginning. Again, although the soldiers sorted out for examination nearly 1,000 of the remaining men including those who had not stepped out, the officers permitted all but one of these thousand to be released for registraton upon casual guarantees' given by various Chinese as the line was marched by for individual inspection and that one was let go.

Unusual Consideration

"Furthermore officers before noon asked that we provide two meals of rice for each of the two to three hundred 'volunteers', to be replaced by rice from the military stores. Even common soldiers acting as guards were fairly kind and gave out more cigarettes than blows. In the afternoon the men reported individually their names and occupations, which were written down.

"Meanwhile another element had been introduced. Two additional officers with higher status —at least for this particular job— came in. One of them was violent in his dissatisfaction with what had been done. This man had shown gross roughness and stupidity during a visit to the University the previous day, and we were often to encounter his evil doings and coarse methods as head of the military police for this district.

"Toward five o'clock in the afternoon the two or three hundred men who had stepped out were taken away in two groups by the military police. One of them in retrospect declared that he was beginning to be suspicious of the unusual courtesy of some of the friendly guards.

"Next morning a man with five bayonet wounds came to the University Hospital. On one or two occasions before, this man declared with fair clarity, he had been a refugee in the library of the University. He stated that he had been picked up by the Japanese on the street and added to the group that had come from the tennis courts mentioned above. That evening, he said, somewhere to the west about 130 Japanese soldiers had killed most of the 500 similar captives with bayonet thrusts. When he regained consciousness, he found that the Japanese had gone, and he managed to crawl away during the night. He was not familiar with this part of Nanking and was vague as to places.

Another Victim's Request

"On the morning of the 27th another man was brought to me. He said he was one of the 30 or 40 who had escaped the death met by most of the two or three hundred taken away the previous evening. The man desired help for himself and one or more companions in the registration then continuing, but since I was surrounded by the military police at the time, I had to tell him that registration was that day limited to women and it was best not to speak further at the moment. Three times later I inquired for this group, but I heard nothing more of them.

"In the course of the same day and the next—the 27th and the 28th—I heard and checked apparently circumstantial reports that part of the men taken away had been bound in groups of five and ten to be passed successively from a first room in a large house into a second room or court where there was a big fire. As each group went forward groans and cries could be heard by the remainder, but no shots. Some 20 remaining from an original 60 broke away in desperation through the back wall and made their escape.

"Finally it should be remembered that this incident is only one of a series of similar acts that had been going on for two weeks, with changes on the main theme, of mass murder of men accused rightfully or wrongfully of being ex-soldiers. This is not the place to discuss the dictum of international law that the lives of prisoners are to be preserved except under serious military necessity, nor the Japanese setting aside that law for frankly stated vengeance upon persons accused of having killed in battle the comrades of the troops now occupying Nanking.

40,000 Unarmed Persons Killed

"Other incidents involved larger numbers of men than did this one. Evidences of burials indicate that close on 40,000 unarmed persons were killed within and near the walls of Nanking, of whom some 30 per cent had never been soldiers. My special interest in those circumstanoes is twofold: first, because of the gross treachery in terms whereby men were made to bring themselves forward to death; second, because of the painfully close connection of our property, personnel and proteges (refugees) with the various stages of this tremendous crime. Also total evidence for the methods, place and time of murders is more abundant than for some other cases whereby large bodies of men were taken off never to return but about which we have only scraps of information.

"It seems a clear conclusion that the large majority of the men taken from the University were murdered the same night, some of them after being mixed with groups collected from other places."

(To be continued)

"What on earth is the matter with this shaving-brush?" stormed the husband. "It's as hard as iron and won't bend at all. It was as right as nine-pence yesterday morning."

"It certainly was all right yesterday, dear", replied his wife. "When I touched up the paint in the bathroom it was in splendid condition."

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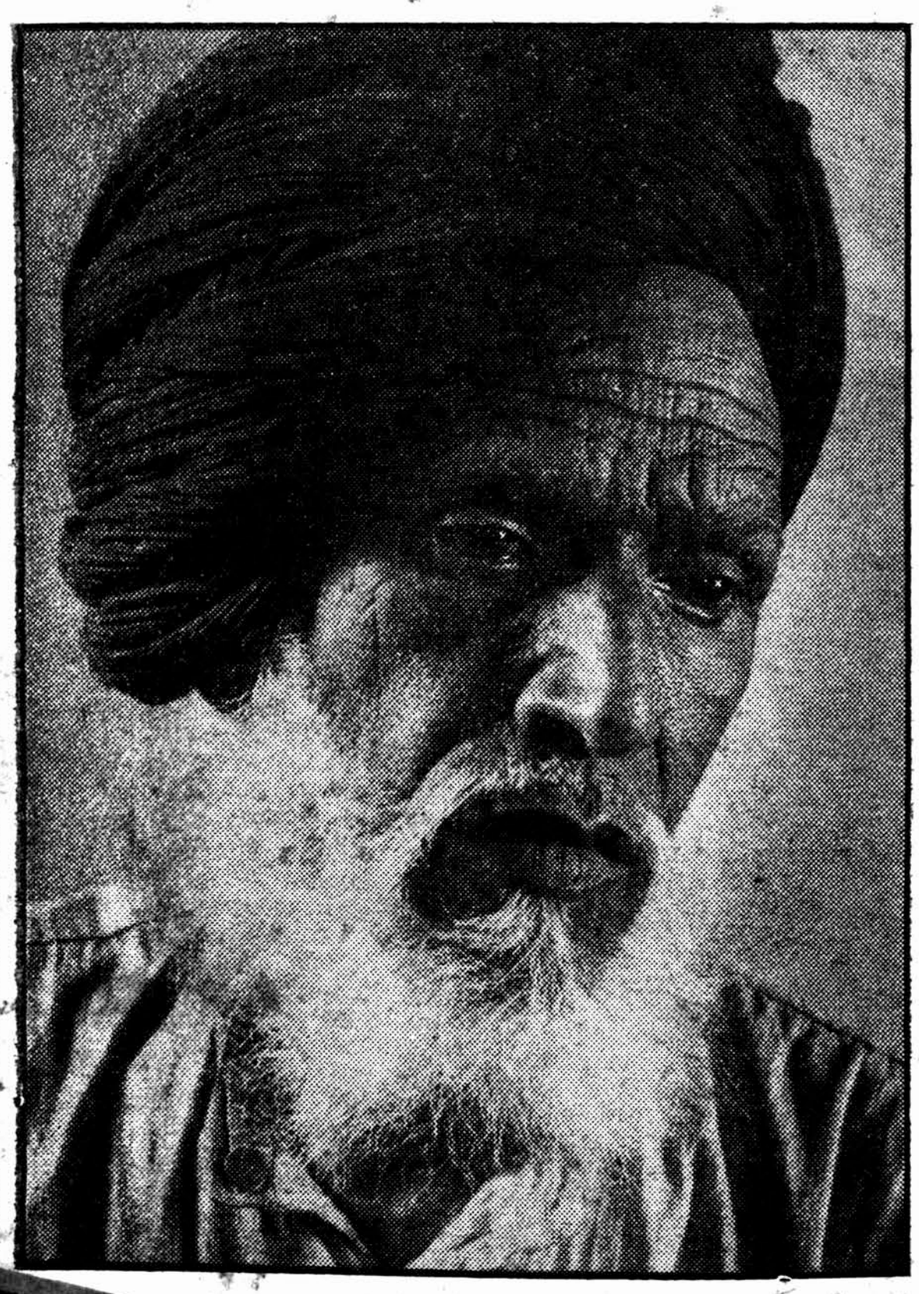
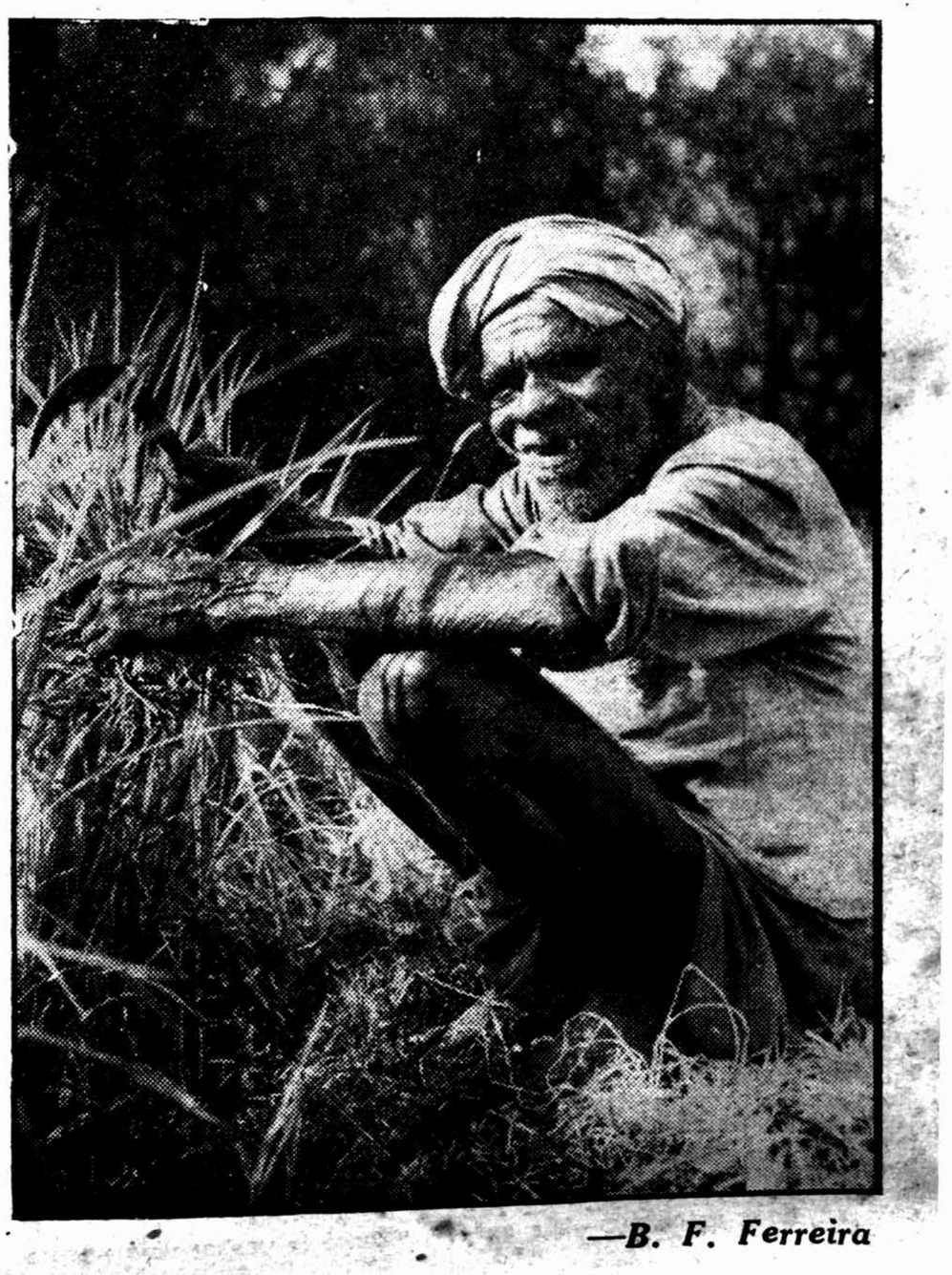
SONS OF SOIL AND SEA



—Y. M. Purao



—B. F. Ferreira

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